

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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OWATONNA

PLAINDEALER

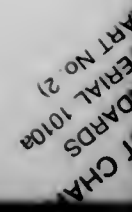
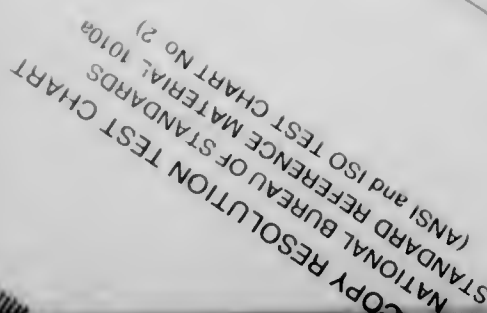
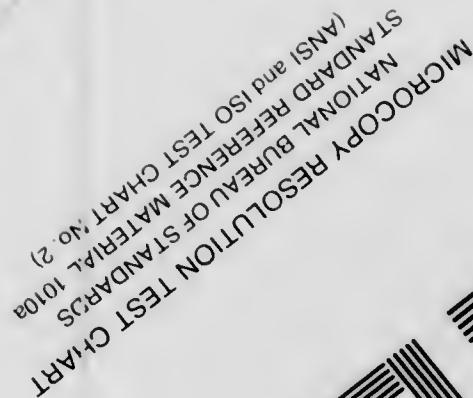
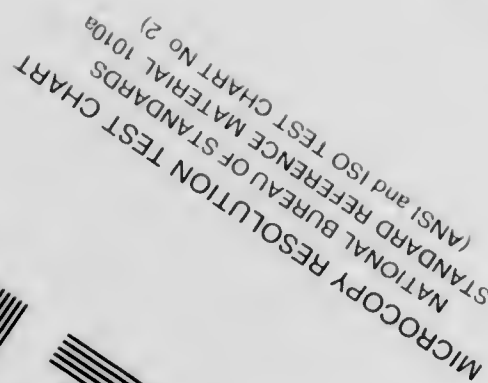
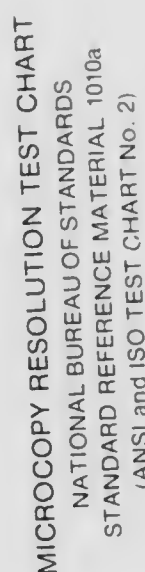
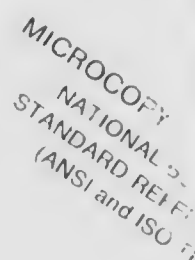
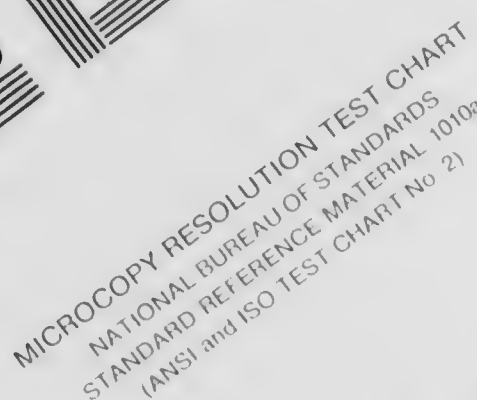
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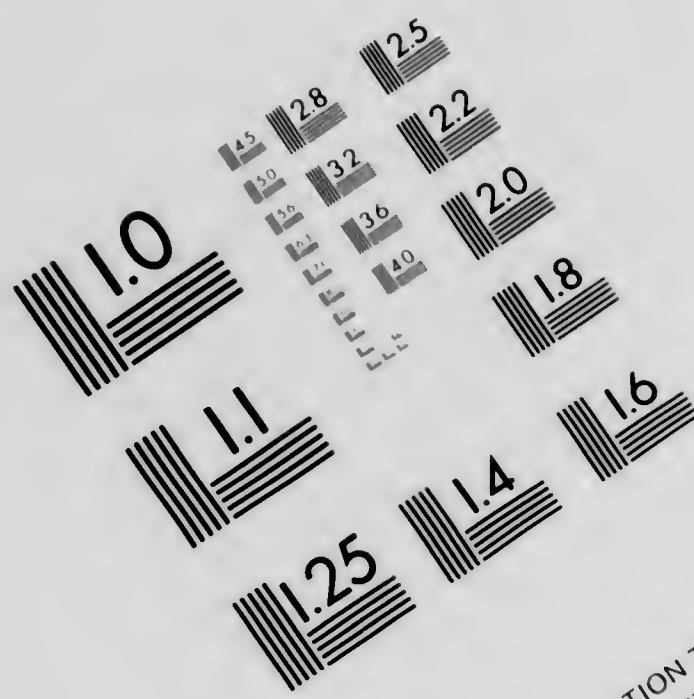
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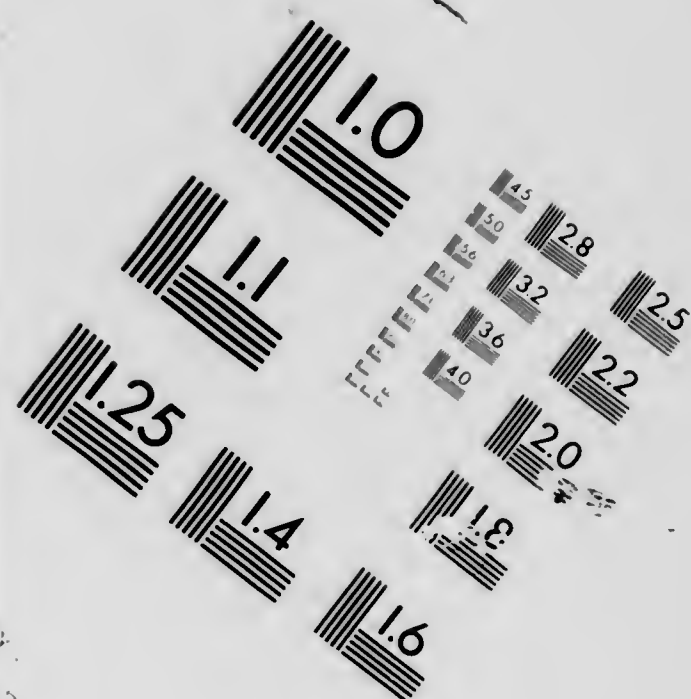
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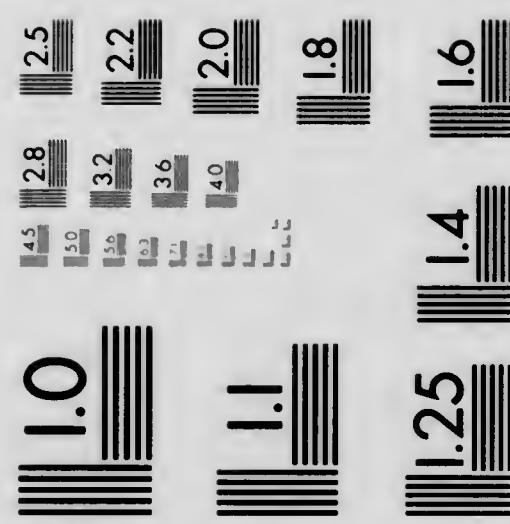




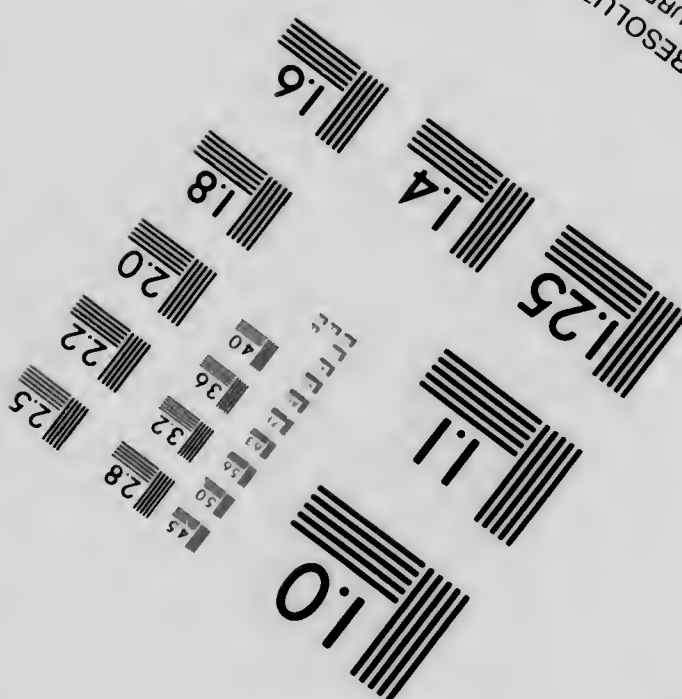
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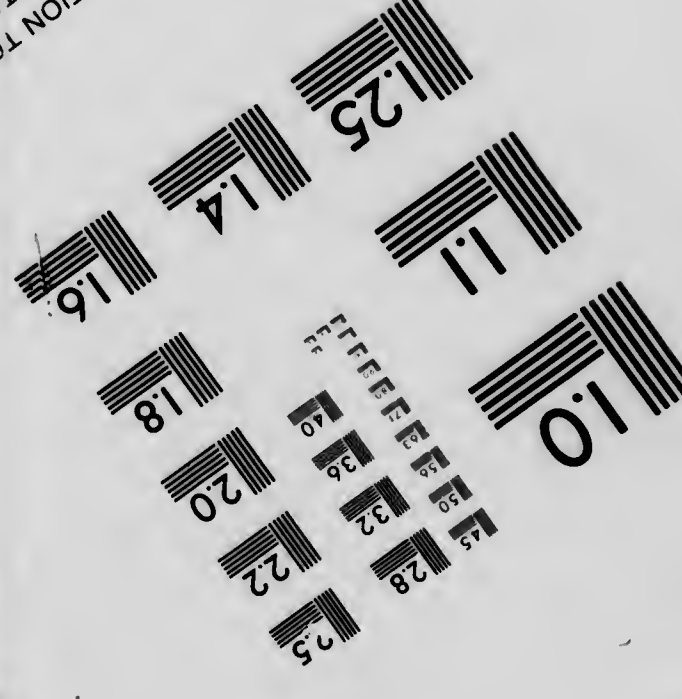
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OWATONNA PLAIN.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1863.

REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET.

For Governor,
STEPHEN MILLER
of Stearns County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
of Fillmore County.

For Secretary of State,
DAVID BLAKEY,
of Olmsted County.

For Auditor of State,
CHARLES McILRATH,
of Nicollet County.

For State Treasurer,
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
of Washington County.

For Attorney General,
GORDON E. COLE,
of Rice County.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GEORGE F. POTTER,
of Houston County.

Steele County Republican Nominations.

For State Senator—18th Dist.—**F. J. STEVENS**,
For Treasurer—**B. E. MELVIN**.

Waseon Republican Nominations.

Representative—**P. WOODRUFF**,
Treasurer—**P. C. BAILEY**,
Sheriff—**D. L. WHIPPLE**,
Register of Deeds—**T. PUTNAM**,
County Attorney—**J. E. CHILDS**,
County Commissioner—**J. E. CHILDS**,
Surveyor—**H. G. MOSELEY**,
Judge of Probate—**H. D. BALDWIN**,
Coroner—**W. S. BAKER**.

We clip the following from the St. Paul Press:

"The report of the proceedings of the Synod of St. Paul, which we published this morning, contains one quite interesting item. A short time before the close of the Synod, a patriotic resolution was introduced, and unanimously adopted, of which the following is the first clause:

Resolved, That the Synod rejoice in the progress made by the Government of the United States, in the good work of putting down the great rebellion, as evidenced in recent victories.

To this noble sentiment, the pious Copperhead who furnishes our report, appends the following note:

"It is proper to state here, that when the above resolution was adopted unanimously, some members of the Synod were not present, who, with the report, whose adoption at the time was given to the copying of this report, would have dissented to the first clause of the resolution, but heathily concurred in the remainder.

We have only the doubtful testimony of this religious Copperhead as evidence that any absence would have voted against the 'first clause,' and we do not consider the word of a confessed traitor very good testimony.

This is as fair a specimen of 'stealing the liberty of Heaven to serve the devil in,' as it is easy to conceive, and we greatly admire the religion of 'the reporter.' It is akin to that displayed by Judas Iscariot, and if he will only complete the parallel by taking himself off in any of the supposed methods, that caused Judas to depart this life, even to bars himself sunder, we will forbear further criticism.

In the meantime if he should survive until the next meeting of the Synod, greater credit will be reflected on that body by securing the services of some one beside this Copperhead ass, as 'the reporter.'

The Rebel Counting on the Democrats.

It is pretended by the Copperhead newspapers that the South desires nothing so much as the defeat of the Democratic party in the North this fall. They have the mischievous intention to allege that the success of the Republicans would insure the permanent separation of the North from the South, and that Sumner, Wilson, and all other leaders of that party are working expressly to secure that end. But their own friends should convict these Copperheads of falsehood. Says the *Richmond Enquirer* of Sept. 7:

"The success of the Democratic party would be no longer doubtful should Gen. Lee once more advance on Meade. Parties in the United States are so nearly balanced that the least advantage thrown in favor of one would result in success. Should the Confederate army remain quiescent on the banks of the Rappahannock, the best of bragging or Yankee reports will be confirmed, and Lincoln and Halleck will point in triumph to the crippled condition of the Confederate army as confirmation of the great victory won in Pennsylvania. The Democrats, unable to gain any evidence, will be constrained to enter the contest for Spotsylvania, and the principal part of their strength—the disaffected mismanagement and conduct of the war.

"Gen. Lee must turn politician as well as warrior, and we believe he will prove the most successful politician the Confederacy ever produced. He may so move and direct his army as to produce political results which in their bearing upon this war will prove more effective than the bloodiest victories. Let him drive Meade into Washington, and he will gain the hearts of the Democrats, and he will gain the hearts of the Unionists, and he will gain the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania how little security they have from Lincoln for the protection of their homes."

Western Volunteers.

In nine months from the first call of the President for seventy-five thousand men, Minnesota alone had in actual service sixty thousand, or over fifteen thousand above her quota for the army of five hundred thousand and upwards summoned. Sixty thousand were sent by Indians in the same period; Iowa sent over twenty thousand; Wisconsin twenty-four thousand; and Minnesota, in 1861, sent more men for the defense of the country than the whole population numbered in 1850. Michigan raised twenty-four thousand, or four thousand more than her quota, and Ohio more than one hundred thousand troops of all arms. It is of course needless to explain to the American reader that, in a country so new, the proportion of men not yet past their prime, as well as the general ratio of the male to the female population, must be greatly in excess of that of any older community. This fact must be taken into account in one that would estimate of Western loyalty, so far as it can be drawn from this first proof of all loyalty, the gift of the man himself to the country. Illinois has given one hundred and thirty-five thousand men to the service, about twenty-one thousand over her full quota for the entire force called into the field. Indiana, independent of the numbers that spring forward at an hour's notice when there is danger on her border, has over one hundred and twenty thousand men enlisted. Michigan has given forty-eight thousand, Wisconsin forty-three thousand, Iowa fifty-one thousand, and Ohio one hundred and seventy-five thousand for service in the war.

The one drop more of within in the blood that sent the father to carve his fortune out of the wilderness, sent the son into the camp at the first sound of the trumpet.

Copper on the St. Croix.

Mr. D. A. Canaday, of Taylor's Falls, has presented us with one fine specimen of copper, in sheets and in ore, which he obtained on the Wisconsin side of St. Croix, forty miles above Taylor's Falls and twenty-six above Sunrise City.

Mr. Canaday is the principal member of a company, that for the past three years, has been prospecting at intervals, for copper on the St. Croix. The specimens that have recently been found warrant the belief that a rich deposit of copper exists in that region. The vein extends to the Minnesota side of the river, and the company have some two hundred acres of land entered in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

These deposits are but sixty-six miles from St. Paul and within a mile of the Bayfield wagon road. The interest of this city will be greatly enhanced by this discovery, and we hope to see St. Paul capital invested and obtain a controlling interest in what promises to be a valuable copper mine. Any one interested in this discovery can have an opportunity to examine the specimens by calling at our office.—*St. Paul Press*

The Government and the War.

The *New York Independent* has the following:

A journey to Washington has quickened our faith in the Government. Unlike a year ago, the atmosphere of that city now braves hope and courage. Men now going there come away bringing with them an augmented confidence in the great resources of the government, and in the fidelity with which these are applied to the usages of the war. All the blunder, all the tardiness, all the red tape can no longer quench the great heat that the government has set its heart and soul upon putting down the rebellion; and that the rebellion will be put down. One cannot talk an hour with the President without feeling that whosoever else may doubt the issue of the war, Abraham Lincoln does not at all. Not naturally a sanguine man, yet he now believes that he is now shutting his hand upon the prize of victory. When sober-minded men feel enthusiasm, and slow-going men feel that the end is near, and over cautious men like Mr. Lincoln feel confident not only of to-day but of to-morrow, let the country at large be doubly confident that the crown of triumph is within reach, and that the President's hand will pluck it.

The Florida.

From La France, Sept. 7.
The Confederate cruiser Florida, at Bristol, has just been informed of the decision come to by the Government respecting her. Her commander has entered into arrangements with a ship broker in order to procure all the supplies he stands in need of. On the 6th, 75 men were landed from the vessel, and have taken their departure for England, for the purpose of forming the nucleus of the crew of another Confederate vessel constructed on the model of the Florida, and which is now ready to take the sea.

THE DRAFT.—The *Boston Daily Advertiser* says: "We are informed that it appears from official returns at Washington, that of 125,000 men examined by the enrolling boards, only 55,000 were exempted from all causes. This is less than the proportion of men rejected from those who apply as recruits for the regular service, and the result, by which the Government obtains the service of 70,000 men from this number, is more favorable than the most well informed persons had anticipated."

NEWS ITEMS.

A young officer recently released from the Libby prison in Richmond, furnishes the following information in relation to Captains Sawyer and Flynn, who were condemned to death by J. E. Davis:

Captains Sawyer and Flynn, it will be remembered, have been condemned to death in retaliation for the execution by Gen. Buttside, of two rebel officers caught recruiting within his lines. The Richmond mob demanded the death of these brave and patriotic men, but the authorities were deterred by the threatened fate of Winder and Lee, held by us at Fortress Monroe. Captains Sawyer and Flynn are confined in a sort of cage or bin partitioned off from the cellar of the building. Measured by the eye, it appeared not larger than six feet by eight. The only light and air are admitted through a hole near the ceiling, about a foot square, through which also the food is passed down twice a day. This den is damp, dark and most shockingly filthy; and the unfortunate victims of rebel hatred are enduring within it a living death from day to day. The plan seems to be, since their cowardly tormentors dare not shoot or hang them, to torture their lives away by this long agony, and then report them as having died of sickness.

Col. Miller writes in response to an inquiry from Governor Swift, that seventeen and a half companies belonging to the regiments ordered South, will meet at Fort Snelling, next Saturday, October 31, and will march down the river on the 7th of October.

Twelve companies are ordered to rendezvous at Winona, on the 6th of October, from which place they will march on the 8th.

Half a company will meet at La Crosse or La Crescent on the 8th of October. A letter from Trenton, Georgia, says: "This place, the county seat of Dade county, is an insignificant town of perhaps fifteen houses. It presents now an appearance of almost complete desolation. The tavern of the village is a specimen. The landlady, with bare feet, came to the door, and with the true Southern accent and pronunciation, told us they had nothing to eat. I believe her. Keeping tavern and nothing to eat!"

A teacher of contrabands at Newbern, declares the following to be the creed of the negroes in that vicinity:—1st. They believe in "de good Lord," who has heard their prayers. 2d. In Abraham Lincoln, who has broken their chains. 3d. In Massachusetts and everything that comes from it.

The sailors attached to Admiral Farragut's squadron, which captured New Orleans, are, it is expected, soon to receive half a million dollars, their share of the value of the rebel vessels seized on the Mississippi.

Halleck's Battalion is under marching orders for Pontina and leaves to-morrow morning. In view of this, the Congressmen visited their camp yesterday and took the role of the battalion.

There are now about eight thousand men in the hospitals in and around Washington.

The following correspondence by telegraph is not without interest:

August 14, 1863. P. M.
To Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.
Maine sustains your administration by a loyal majority of over 15,000.

JAS. G. BLAINE,
Chairman Union State Committee.
Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.

Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, Chairman, &c.:
Thanks! both for the good news you send, and for the sending of it.

A. LINCOLN.

The sentence of Daniel Salisbury, who killed his wife in Cortland, New York, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

There are now about eight thousand men in the hospitals in and around Washington.

The Toronto *Leader* mourns over a decrease of Canadian population, which goes to build up the United States. This must be very galling to the Tories, who have loudly declared that we are going to the dogs, in consequence of the Slaveholder's rebellion.

Owing to injuries received in the service (affecting the small of the back and the kidneys) Col. Miller is unable to ride on horseback, and cannot, therefore, accompany the Seventh Regiment into active service. He has determined to resign, as soon as the necessary certificate of the settlement of his ordinance account can be received from the Department at Washington.

The Seventh will go South under Lieut.

Col. Marshall, who has been in command of the regiment during the period of its active service in the field. It is uncertain whether any promotion can be made to fill the vacancy of Colonel, owing to a late order not allowing such promotion where a regiment is below the minimum.

Colonel Miller has joined in an application to have the rule suspended in this case, in consideration of the fact that the regiment would be above the minimum, of eight hundred and forty-four, if thirty men had not been transferred from it to the Third Battery. The regiment now reports eight hundred and seventeen, and with the thirty in the battery would have eight hundred and forty-seven.

The rebel story that the Vanderbilt had been sunk by a rebel privateer, is all bosh. The Vanderbilt has been heard from, and was at Rio Janeiro on the 24th of July—all well.

The receipts for Internal Revenue for August, amount to \$5,634,231.35—an increase over the receipts for July.

The *Troy Whig* thinks that one reason offered for the rebels holding out so obstinately at Vicksburg is, that they were living on mule meat.

During the recent bombardment of Fort Wagner from the New Ironsides, it was found impossible to drive the balls through the sand and cotton of which the work is made, or to elevate the guns so as to toss the shot in as from a mortar. The gunners resorted to the expedient of depressing the pieces, whereby the balls, striking the water about fifty yards from the beach, bounded upward and over into the fortress. This was remarkably successful. "These are what I call billiards," said the captain, watching the firing. "They carom on the bay and beach, and pocket the ball in the fort every time."

The *New Haven Palladium* narrates the following: "Two drummer boys of the 10th Connecticut Volunteers, while off duty, and while Gilmore was bombarding Fort Wagner, determined to discover the effect made upon the fort, borrowed an opera glass and went on a distance from camp to obtain a favorable site to witness operations. They had proceeded about three quarters of a mile when they came suddenly upon a burly rebel, who upon sight of them, snatched his gun at them, which did not explode, the piece not being capped. One of the boys at that moment thrusting the glass into the case which hung by his side, the rebel thought he was drawing a revolver, and immediately threw down his gun, crying out, 'I surrender.' The boys immediately sprung forward, seized his gun, and at a 'charge bayonet!' drove the big fellow into camp. When he discovered that the only appearance of a weapon in the boys' possession was an opera glass, he was much incensed, declaring he could not be held as a prisoner of war. This feat was witnessed by Colonel Otis, who was much pleased with the intrepid conduct of the boys.

A PAIR OF "ISMS."—What dreadful things abolitionism and radicalism are we all know, for have they not caused the present war? But here is a pair of "isms," of a different stripe. The first belongs to the *Richmond Enquirer*, which says: "The principle of Slavery is right in itself, and does not depend on difference of complexion. Slaves have been generally white."

The other is from the *Charleston Mercury*: "Slavery is the natural condition of the laboring man."

New York, Sept. 26.
The *Commercial* says gold advanced to 41½ last evening, after the regular business hours had gone. The rise to-day was partly due to the failure of a heavy speculator, said to be nearly half a million short in his deliveries and partly under reports in advance of private intelligence from Rosecrans. The price opened 141½ but advanced to 144 by 11 o'clock, from which it receded to 142½; stiffening up again to 143 and 143½. Sales of the Bond were about 100,000 at 42½ and 43½. At 4 o'clock, 43.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26.
Nashville trains from the front are bringing wounded Confederate prisoners. Up to date about 1300 rebels have arrived here, among them Col. J. S. Scales, of the Thirtieth Mississippi. Major J. C. Davis, of the Seventeenth Tennessee, and W. D. C. Floyd, of McNair's Brigade, five Captains and eighteen Lieutenants. One of the Captains was E. B. Sayre, Chief of Ordnance of Polk's Corps.

Over 5,000 wounded have reached here since Wednesday. Churches and halls vacated some weeks since by the sick and wounded, are again taken for the same purpose.

Communication to-night is not yet opened with Chattanooga. Guerrillas are very numerous near Columbia and vicinity.

Major Fitz Gibbon, of the Fourteenth Michigan, arrived here to-night with thirty-eight prisoners, among them one Captain and two Lieutenants on Polk's staff. It is reported that all is quiet at the front. Our forces are still fortifying.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.
[Special to Tribune.]—Recent arrangements for exchange between Gen. Meade and Commissioner Ould, embrace all prisoners captured up to September 1, 1863, amounting to about 24,000, and leaves at least 45,000 in our hands. The terms of the cartel are the same as before.

It is reliably reported that the rebels are concentrating a force, some 10,000 at Mount Jackson, with the design of making a raid through the Shenandoah Valley. Heavy artillery firing was heard this morning at Beaton, supposed to be at Raccoon Ford. No particulars.

The latest advices from Rosecrans yesterday, P. M., state that the enemy has made no attack since the 21st, and Gen. Rosecrans is not now in any fear.

It is understood in well informed circles that Gen. Rosecrans had been reinforced up to Saturday with about 18,000 men.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 29.
ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 26.—There was no fighting yesterday. Gen. Rosecrans has sent in two flags of truce asking permission to bury his dead and relieve his wounded. Gen. Bragg rejected both of them.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.
The *Richmond Examiner*, of the 21st, says that quiet prevailed in the Mississippi Department up to Sept. 3. Gen. Magruder was at Houston, very sick.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.
A letter from Newbern, the 9th, says last night a contraband came in and reported fighting going on in Raleigh, between Unionists and rebel troops. It was previously reported that 3,000 deserters, conscripts and Unionists, were a few miles north of Raleigh, ready to advance to the assistance of their friends.

Harvey Birch, who has been in prison in Richmond since March last, and just released, writes a letter to the *Herald*, containing the following items:

A clerk in the Navy Department, a relative of Secretary Mallory, assured me they have no non-combatants being constructed in Europe, five of which would be ready for sea early in October. I was informed by the private Secretary of Mr. Benjamin that dispatches had been received at the State Department from M. Shidell, containing the postscript assurance that the Confederates would be recognized by France on or before the 1st of January, 1864.

J. E. Davis and all the leading rebels regard Richmond as the heart of the Confederacy, without which it would quickly die.

The report that J. E. Davis is about to call out several hundred thousand negroes is probably not without some foundation. The policy and expediency of such a measure has been the subject of discussion in the rebel cabinet for months past.

The *Commercial*'s Washington letter says Gen. Patrick, Provost Marshal General of the Army is about to take the 6th Brig. Gen. Terry has been rendered the Provost Marshalship in General Patrick's place.

There is great confidence felt that when an advance is made it will be in every way successful.

We have already recorded the sinking in Charleston harbor of the famous rebel steamer Sumter, alias Gibraltar, but have been unable to learn whether the sinking was from shot fired by friends or foes.

The Bermuda *Gazette* clears up this mystery. The editor learns that she was fired into by Fort Moultrie, the rebels there probably mistaking her for a Federal man-of-war.

The same authority says that there were 630 persons on board at the time—all but about 20 were saved.

The corps of colored troops organized under the auspices of General Banks is rapidly filling up. Fifteen thousand colored soldiers have already been mustered into the service and recruits are still coming in very rapidly. The maximum strength of the corps is twenty-five thousand.

The *Richmond Dispatch* of the 17th, says the capture of East Tennessee is the hardest blow that has been struck since the beginning of the war. Two thirds of our nitre beds are in that region, and a large proportion of the coal which sup-

plies our furnaces. We wait to see Chattanooga retaken, before we give way to grief.

The dispatch of the 23d, has the following:

The *Mobile Tribune*, of Tuesday, says that last Saturday the enemy shelled Grant's Pass. The movement was a large one, but was unsuccessful. It is evident they will soon make movements against Mobile.

A Nashville dispatch of the 23d gives a report from rebel prisoners that Johnston was killed in the late battle.

Advices by the Calabaria from New Orleans report the capture off Ship Island of the rebel blockade running steamer Alabama from Havana for Mobile and the rebel blockade running steamer Montgomery. Also the destruction by the guns of our fleet of the rebel steamer Fox. This all occurred in one day, the 12th inst.

Gen. Barnes, of Michigan, is to command at Norfolk vice Gen. Nagle ordered to report to Gen. Grant.

The prize steamer Juno (British) arrived to-night. She was captured off Wilmington, N. C., by the gunboat Connecticut, after four hours chase, during which time the Connecticut fired thirty rounds of shell and shot. The Juno bore on board part of her cargo of cotton. She is an iron vessel, side-wheel, built at Bristol, England, ten years old, engines four hundred horse power. Her cargo consists of 200 bales of cotton, three tons of tobacco, and a small quantity of turpentine, which, together with the vessel, is valued at \$110,000.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.
Brigadier Gen. Fincher and 116 rebel officers captured at Cumberland Gap by Burnside, have arrived at Johnston's Island.

A special dispatch to the *Commonwealth* says the steamer Champion burned at Memphis on the 23d, had on board 600 bales of hay and \$3,000 worth of quartermaster's stores.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.
The President will have an interview at close of day this afternoon, with the delegates from Kansas and Missouri, sent to Washington to protest against Gen. Schofield's policy.

NEW ORLEANS, 16 via CAIR, 26.
Gen. Grant has received sufficiently to be moved to Vicksburg, so leaves for there to-day, accompanied by Adjutant Gen. Thomas. A wife will come on before he resumes active duties.

Several *seaboard* from St. Louis have arrived within a few days loaded with produce, and greatly relieved the markets.

Military matters are active. The expedition of Gen. Hatter has been heard from. He has cleared the country between Red River and Port Hudson from guerrilla parties, who have been firing on his reports, and driven Gen. Goene to the west of Atchafalaya River, with considerable loss. Among the captured were a General of the rebel Fort with important papers.

A great deal of cotton is arriving at Vicksburg.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.
The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: "Rumors says the resignation of Burnside is accepted, and Hooker is talked of as his successor."

By the recent exchange of 20,000 soldiers, therefore released or paroled, will be returned to duty, and add to the effective strength of the Union army.

Forty exchanged cavalry arrived at the cavalry camp to-day from Parole Camp, at Annapolis. About as many more are on the way. Forty deserters from the army of the Potomac, were sent to the front to-day.

About 25,000 Union exchanged prisoners arrived, from Richmond, at Annapolis, Friday night.

The delegation from Missouri is said to be unanimously in favor of Butler for the successor to Schofield. They express the determination to remain till the latter is removed, and Butler or some equally acceptable commander is appointed. They are preparing for an interview with the President.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.
The *Democrat's* Cairo special says Col. Truxtun Polk, formerly United States Senator from Missouri, wife and two daughters were captured at Bolivar Landing, Arkansas, on the 18th, and delivered to General Buford, commanding at Helena. Polk was Gen. Holmes' Judge Advocate General and was with the rebels at New Madrid, Corinth, Iuka, and Holly Springs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.
A Memphis letter of the 22d says a formidable expedition against Mobile is being inaugurated, and hints that the fleet against Texas will not interfere with the iron-clads from Mississippi, are to co-operate with a large land force.

The Owatonna Plaindealer.

VOLUME 1.

OWATONNA, STEELE CO., MINN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863.

NUMBER 24.

OWATONNA PLAINDEALER.

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L. H. KELLY, M. D., Editor and Prop.
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Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

STRAWBERRIES.

BY LAURA J. ANTER.

CHAPTER I.

Ruby-red, luscious and tempting, pear-shaped, fragrant and in grape-like clusters they gleamed up from the dewy leaves, those luring, glowing strawberries. The gentle slope of the hill upon whose bosom they blushed, seemed a channel for so many little rivulets, all running blood-red water, subdued only by the overhanging canopies of emerald. Two small hands, rose flushed and berry-stained, fluttered like beautiful birds, in and out among the coral rivulets and emerald hangings. A fair, bright face lighted up with a pair of clear gray eyes; rippling brown hair half secured in heavy braids, half hanging in rebellious ringlets around a small, finely-shaped head; a slight form, girlish and graceful, clad in a dress the soft gray of a winter's dawn; such was the picture Theodore Evans beheld, early one May morning.

The sunshine filtered down through the tree leaves in gauzy, golden mists, weaving its shining fibres in the hearts of the clover blossoms, and quickening the heavy pulse of the earth. A mocking-bird sat in the depths of one of the door yard maples, pouring out fresh, sweet strains of music; and the white and pink roses by the pebbled walks, were bee-sought and dew-laden.

Theodore Evans realized the loveliness of the sunshine and flowers, the sweetness of the bird-fountain bubbling up in the maple, only as one realizes a pleasant dream—only as one realizes a vague delicious feeling of happiness, as his eyes rested on the sweet face hovering above the strawberries—he felt that to him the dearest day would be bright and sunny, could that form ever linger near him. He sauntered down the pebbled walk slowly, through the little white gate and into the strawberry patch. The rose lips of the girl curved with a quiet smile, when he paused beside her small basket that was heaped with burning jewels.

"Child, are you so happy that you waste your smiles on these senseless berries?"

"I am not so sure they are senseless. Do you not see their blood is upon my fingers—tears they have wept at parting with the humble vines and meek brown earth that nursed them into existence? Do you suppose it is any consolation to them, to know that a gold-bound china bowl filled with yellow cream awaits their coming? That real silver spoons will be the medium of conveying them to the jaws of delectable?"

The faintest stream of silvery laughter bubbled over her lips, as she looked into the handsome face bent toward her.

"You little dreamer, you strawberry-mad fairy, who ever thought of such a thing? I wonder if I have not found the angel whose duty it is to watch over these gleaming rubies? You know each plant has its guardian angel—and you are the essence and spirit of strawberries? I've a mind to eat you, by way of fairly testing the idea."

"You must remember that even these vines have their peculiarly irritating little thorns, so that if I am the spirit of strawberries, you must be prepared for thorns yet more dangerous. I would advise you to let me drink my little drops of dew, and revel in my little gleams of sunshine without interruption."

"Would not the fine china and the pure silver be a strong inducement to leave the lowly ground and protecting leaves?"

"No—I am content to stay where nature planted me."

"You are not ambitious then? You are content to pass all your life in the same dreamy quiet; the same idle peace? Oh! Madeline, I will not believe it."

She was silent for a moment, then spoke slowly, as if her words came from afar off.

"No, I am not willing to spin out a useless, unreal life. There is that within me, which calls for action of heart and brain—another unsatisfied self. I cannot explain it to you—I try not to think of it; to give no heed to the vague, impetuous longings for, I know not what."

know that I ought to be happy, I have no cares; I have met with none of the vexations that usually assail girls of my age. I cannot be other than I am—my lot is cast in cool and quiet places, and I have no cause for murmuring."

"No—and yet you need sorrow and trial to bring forth all the strength and depth, and good of your character. You are only a shy little flower now, a modest heart's-ease, but you are capable of expanding into a hardy, fragrant, blooming rose. But I am glad after all that you are not, because then everyone would be seeking to transplant the rose, and few would pause to glance at the heart's-ease. Do you know, Madeline, that when I first met you, I was tossed in a tumult of worldly cares; my heart was so hardened, I did not think I could ever find real happiness again? Yet in finding you I found that which I had ceased to hope for—I found that the bliss of loving was yet in store for me."

He paused, his grave face overflowing with the tenderness his tongue refused to utter, but as he looked down into the clear gray eyes, into the face that had suddenly grown a shade paler, a great pain and fear shot through his heart, dragging after it poisoned arrows a thousand shadows and doubts. He caught her hand up passionately.

"Madeline—"

"Hush, hush, Mr. Evans, I must not listen to you. Spare us both an unnecessary pain. I am betrothed to another, and have been since my childhood. I thought you knew it."

Her voice vibrated to the touch of a wild, young; her eyes wore the sadness of crushed down tears.

"Madeline, you do not love him! I can see it down in your heart—it is unveiled to me. What madness ever caused you to take such a step? Turn back yet, Madeline—I need you; that which is hard in my nature you will soften; that which is faint in yours, I will strengthen. If you loved him, I could see you floating away from me, but you love me, Madeline—I feel it. Little hearts, case, you shall not leave me!"

He would have drawn her to him, but she recoiled suddenly; her eyes flashing, her slight form firm and erect.

"What have I done to be thus insulted. Has your vanity misconstrued the actions and words of friendship?"

"See! the flower is transformed, and I have a firebrand. It burns and scathes me without mercy; yet I would rather that Madeline should give me fire than that another should administer cooling draughts. All words are sweet from her; even words of censure."

His face had lost its look of fierce anguish, and wore instead a smiling pain.

"I will not stay to listen to such nonsense, Mr. Evans. I have no wish to hear myself ridiculed."

Two red roses blossomed up in her pale cheeks, but the indignant light was fast dying out of her eyes.

"You will stay, Madeline—you will stay because I wish to long hen out these moments of sweet anguish—the last moments I shall spend with you for a long time. I do not intend to insult you when I tell you that I know you do not love the man to whom you are engaged, as I know you love me. And I tell you, Madeline Heath, that you will never marry him. Your better self, the self that you are continually trying to smother down will rise triumphant in spite of you. While your lips are forming sweet words for him, your heart, your womanly, unsatisfied heart will be always crying 'Theodore, Theodore!' And you shall listen to it, listen and call me back again. It may be a long time till then; years perhaps, for you will struggle bravely with the noble impulses rebelling within you; but in the end it will all be well, and I can wait. I can wait patiently, because I know my weary dove will flutter to its true home at last; my frail little heart's-ease shall unfold its modest leaves upon my bosom."

He spoke in a half dreamy way as if his thoughts had flown far and were seeing clearly into the future he spoke of.

"It shall not be. I will be true to him."

"True in words but true in heart to me."

"Do you wish to make me hate you, or has your vanity led you to the verge of insanity? Perhaps the sun is turning your brain—I have heard of such things before. We had better go in now; you look as though you were hungry. I think some of these berries will bring you down from your flight to the moon."

"Yes, I am terrible hungry—heart hungry and soul-thirsty. I can scarcely wait for the sweet bread and rich wine of love in store for me. It will come by-and-by though, and till then I must feed on strawberries that Madeline's finger's have gathered. You will remember what I have been saying?"

"I shall have forgotten it by to-morrow!"

"No—a thousand times no! You cannot forget it; you cannot shake it off; it will grow upon you; draw you with invisible threads nearer and nearer to me, till I shall hold you fast, my loving, gentle prisoner. We will go in now, shall I carry your berries? Don't forget that you promised I should have some genuine golden cream to-day, not that you are to sing me that new song."

They walked towards the house talking on indifferent subjects; pausing sometimes to admire a flower or to listen to a bird song. No reference was made to what had occurred, excepting once, then Mr. Evans asked Madeline for a white rose. She plucked one and gave it to him and he said, earnestly,

"I will keep it to tell me that the time will surely come."

"It never will. The wild hope will turn as pale as the rose, and, like it, will wither and blow away—a fragrant dust."

"And from the dust of the hope will spring up the healthy, living reality. Child, child, you will wound your tender wings beating against the iron bars your own hands have placed between us; but after awhile the way will be open, and you shall fly to me."

She turned away with an impatient gesture, fearing to acknowledge even to herself how much she believed him.

CHAPTER II.

Midsummer heats caught the panting earth up in a suffocating embrace. Never had the woods seemed so cool and shady and quiet contrasted with the warmth of fields and lanes. Pink phlox blushed close by the side of pale star lilies in the peacocks' valleys—fern leaves grew rank in the marshes, and grape vines prophesied an abundant harvest of purple fruit in the autumn.

Madeline Heath wandered listlessly through the narrow path bordered with grasses; listlessness characterizing her every movement. There was that in her face which told of inward resignation—a something more sorrowful than open tears and wild outbursts of passion. Something had passed out of the depths of her calm gray eyes—a hope, a strength—leaving a vacancy in their expression; telling you plainly that the great dream of her life was not realized, and that she kept under lock and key visions she wished not to remember. As she walked along seemingly without aim or animation, she toyed carelessly with a heavy gold ring on one of her fingers. She could control all outward expressions, but as she glanced at the glittering circle, her heart kept waiting out, "bound, bound, bound!"

The impulse stirred within her to throw the ring among the grass by the pathway where she should never again behold it—to throw off with it the heavy chains that bound her to Gerard Reynolds. That he was noble and true and good she did not wish to deny, could never forget; but her nature rose superior to his; the strength of her soul lifted her far away from him. There was nothing in common between them; he could never understand the strange yearnings that took possession of her soul, and when she wandered in labyrinth dark and gloomy, seeking for truths that seemed to be perpetually baffling her, he paused bewildered and half-seared on the very threshold, afraid to venture, and so the doors of her heart shut to with a clang, and left him far behind her.

She sat down at last under a beech tree, whose green glumes hung motionlessly down, till they almost touched her white

forehead—she did not watch with her usual intense love of the beautiful, the afternoon sunshine sprinkling golden dew-drops all over the soft fringes of moss by which her feet were surrounded. She did not see the purple shadows, hiding themselves from the silver winged fairies of daylight—she knew only that her lips thirsted for a draught of life from a cup she had placed beyond her reach; that her feet were weary and sore, walking over the thorny road which lay before her; that brassy clouds bound her young life within their hateful glare, and that the sweetest flowers of her heart had been scotched up while her years were yet in their morning.

A peculiarly strange rattling noise, sent a thrill of undefined terror through her frame; yet she did not stir from her lowly seat, only quietly wondered to herself what could have produced it. Suddenly her eyes seemed glued to one spot, her face stony and frozen. A glittering serpent lay at her feet, its yellow, loathsome, slimy coils so near that all hopes of escape seemed useless and wild. A moment of agony—a moment in which she sat spell-bound, living a terrible death; then as the second and final rattle warned her of the cessation of peace between her and her enemy; a sharp report startled the wood-larks from their shelter in the foliage of the trees, and left Madeline lying half senseless upon the yielding moss, with the reptile dead at her feet.

"Thank God!"

A deep voice, husky with emotion, fell upon her ears, sending upon the surface of her pale face a delicate hue of roses.

She rose, faint and trembling, the danger that had menaced her half forgotten in the wild joy that she could not keep down at the sound of the well-remembered tones.

"I am so glad to see you, Mr. Evans!"

"And I am so glad I came in time. A moment more and it would have been too late—my little blossom would have been transplanted to the garden of Heaven."

He held both of her hands, looking down steadily into the truthful eyes that had unconsciously flashed him a sweeter welcome than words.

"You have not dealt kindly with yourself, little one. How much longer must the warfare last? I read defiance in your wan face yet though, and you must suffer, and I must go on with my weary waiting. But it is coming—the hour of recompense and rest is slowly and surely coming."

"The hour you speak of is not coming. I shall be married to Gerard Reynolds next November. Do not try to make the life you have just saved a burden to me."

"You will make it a burden to yourself—I would save you, but you will not have faith. If you wish to hate yourself, to make Gerard Reynolds hate you, marry him without loving him. You dare not do it."

"I dare and I will. My word is plighted and I will make it good."

"That is an evil demon speaking—Madeline herself will speak after a while. They told me I should find you here, and I came to bid you good bye before I go. The months have been long since I saw you last, but they will be longer before I see you again, and I could not leave without one more look down into the heart that cannot help but be true to me."

The rose-hued ripples receded from her face, leaving behind them only a mass of crushed lilies.

"You tell me good-bye—where are you going?"

"Where my country calls me—to the battle-field. I have been an ungrateful laggard to remain behind so long."

A film came over her eyes.

"Oh! Mr. Evans. And perhaps I shall never see you again!"

"If you never should, you would realize when my stark form lay before you, just what I have always been to you. But something within me tells me that a power above that of earth, will hurl all dangers from around me. I feel that it will be so, because I shall pray so fervently that God will spare me; that He will bring me back safely to my little

girl, and because I know she will pray for me."

His low, solemn voice accorded well with the sadness in her heart. There arose before her mind a vision of the far-off battle-field, the roar of cannon and the flowing of blood. Her soul sickened—She feared he would read her agony in her face.

"Yes, I will pray for you. Leave me now—I would rather that we should part here in the solemn stillness of these mighty woods."

"It will be best, perhaps. The dark, sad forest is emblematic of our present—the warmth and sunshine lying beyond it, is the future. We have not come to that yet—it will come to us when we are fully prepared for it. I have faith and hope. Good-bye."

"Good-bye."

Another word she could not have uttered, and he waited to hear no other. It seemed but a moment ere his form was hidden from her view, and she was left alone with the dead serpent at her feet. She felt like throwing herself prostrate on the ground, and weeping out the agony that had fastened itself upon her; but she only turned away, slowly retracing her steps; her eyes tearless, her face wan and ghastly.

Gerard Reynolds met her at the gate, took her hand with the fond tenderness of an accepted lover, and chided her for her pale weary face.

"You have over exerted yourself, my love. I wish you would give up these long lonesome walks."

I have been frightened, Gerard. I shall not go walking in those woods again for months. I came so near losing my life—I should have lost it, but for Mr. Evans."

Then she told him in a few concise words her peril and escape. They were seated in the parlor by this time, his arm around her, and her head drawn down upon his breast.

"My darling, my darling; how frightened I am, only to think of it. How could I ever have become reconciled to my loss? I should not have tried to live without you."

He kissed her lips again and again.

"Sorrow can never kill—the nature that suffers most deeply, gives the fewest outward tokens."

"How strangely you talk, my love. You surely do not doubt my sincerity?"

"No—I believe you love me, Gerard, and that is why I would make any sacrifice for your sake, even though I broke my own heart."

"My precious one! How good and kind you are."

"Don't, don't, Gerard, I cannot bear to hear you talk so."

She released herself from his arms, realizing in the fullest extent the words Mr. Evans had spoken to her that fair May morning. "While your lips are forming sweet words for him, your heart, your womanly, unsatisfied heart, will be always crying—'Theodore, Theodore!'"

It was as he had said; she could not drown it in the waves of Gerard's love. Yet she clung frantically to her mistaken sense of duty—hoping that it would yet carry her safely through the storm.

(Concluded next week.)

There never, probably was a great war in which corruption did not abound. The following is from one of the orations of Demosthenes before the Athenians:

"Behold the despicable creatures, raised all at once from dirt to opulence, from the lowest obscurity to the highest honors. Have not some of these upstarts built private houses and seats vying with the most sumptuous of our public palaces? And how have their fortunes and their power increased, but as the Camponwealth has been ruined and impoverished."

A sentimental young man thus feelingly expresses himself:—"Even as nature benevolently guards the rose with thorns, so does she endow women with pins."

Young women should set good examples, for the young men are always following them.

[illegible]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE
and sale.
Names of Mortgagors—James M. Sherry and
Mary Sherry his wife.
Name of Mortgagee—H. W. Lamberton.
Date of Mortgage—February 1st 1870.
Mortgage recorded February 1st at 10 a. m. 1870
at clock p. m. in the office of the Register of
Deeds and for the county of Steele, and State of
Minnesota, in book "C" of Mortgages on pages 1
150.

Description of Mortgaged premises—The south
west quarter of the south west quarter and the north east
quarter of the south west quarter and the north west

Amount claimed to be due upon the debt is said Mortgage at the date of this notice, sum of four hundred and forty-seven and 56-100ths (\$475.56). And no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted for the recovery said mortgaged debt, or any part thereof. A fault having been made in the payment of the sum of money, claimed to be due as aforesaid, it is hereby given, that the said mortgage is foreclosed, and that the said mortgaged property, by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and therein with record, and pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such cases made provided, shall be sold at public auction at the foot of the office of the Auditor of Deeds in the town of

[illegible]

Description of Mortgaged premises.—The west quarter of section No. five (5) in township one hundred and six (106) north, of range No. 24 (24) west.

the provisions of the statute in such case and provided, be sold at public venue at the front of the office of the Register of Deeds in the town of Owatonna, county of Steele, and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1863, at three o'clock p. m., to satisfy and pay the sum of \$1000, and the costs and disbursements of said sale, together with the sum of fifty dollars stipulated in said mortgage to be paid, out of the proceeds of such sale, the mortgagee and his heirs, assigns and legal representatives and for Solicitor's fees. Dated this first day of September, A. D. 1863. 19
OLIVER DALEYVELL. H. W. LAMBERT
Att'y for Mortgagee, St. Paul, Minn. Mortgagee

Name of Mortgages—H. W. Lambertson.
 Dates of Mortgage—August 30th A. D. 1859.
 Mortgage recorded September 3d A. D. 1859.
 Amount of money advanced—\$1000.
 Name of mortgagor—John C. Steele, and his wife, in and for the county of Steele, and State of Missouri, in Book "C" of Mortgages, on page 151.
 Description of Mortgaged premises—The west quarter of section number twenty-eight in township number twenty-four and range number 24, of section 12, west.
 Amount claimed to be due upon the debt—\$1000.
 Said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is for four hundred and seventy-seven and 50/100 dollars (\$477.50). And no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted for the recovery of the principal or interest on said mortgage. And default having been made in the payment of the sums of money, claimed to be due as aforesaid,

1850, 1861, and 42-lm dollars (\$10, 12, and \$150, respectively) have described lands for the years 1850, 1861, and 1862, respectively, and the same lands are now being sold by the Government. Notice is hereby given, that the mortgage will be foreclosed, and that the said mortgaged premises will, by virtue of a power of sale contained in the mortgage, be sold by the mortgagee, and the proceeds thereof will be applied to the payment of the principal and interest due on the mortgage, and the balance, if any, will be paid to the mortgagor. The sale will be held at the front door of the office of the Register of the town of Watona, county of Steele and State of Iowa, on Wednesday the 20th day of October, A. D. 1863, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy and discharge the mortgage, to satisfy and discharge the amount then due on the aforesaid mortgage, and the taxes, costs and disbursements of said sale, together with the sum of fifty dollars stipulated to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, to the mortgagee, in full of the proceeds of the sale, to the mortgagor, in full of the mortgage, as and for Solicitor's fees. Dated the second day of September, A. D. 1863. J. D. Dyer, Solicitor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—State of Minnesota, County of Steele, By virtue of an execution to me directed by the District Court for the 5th Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, against the goods, chattels, household furniture and other personal property of John Hale Abbott, I have sequestered and sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 19th day of November 1893 (A. D.), the following described premises, to-wit: and for the purpose as follows as the law directs at the Register's Office in Owatonna on the 21st day of November 1893, to-wit: Block one (1); Block two (2); Block three (3); Block four (4); Block five (5); Block six (6); Block seven (7); Block eight (8); Block nine (9); Block ten (10); Block eleven (11); Block twelve (12); Block thirteen (13); Block fourteen (14); Block fifteen (15); Block sixteen (16); Block seventeen (17); Block eighteen (18); Block nineteen (19); Block twenty (20); Block twenty-one (21); Block twenty-two (22); Block twenty-three (23); Block twenty-four (24); Block twenty-five (25); Block twenty-six (26); Block twenty-seven (27); Block twenty-eight (28); Block twenty-nine (29); Block thirty (30); Block thirty-one (31); Block thirty-two (32); Block thirty-three (33); Block thirty-four (34); Block thirty-five (35); Block thirty-six (36); Block thirty-seven (37); Block thirty-eight (38); Block thirty-nine (39); Block forty (40); 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10) in the se $\frac{1}{4}$ of the ne $\frac{1}{4}$, of section nine township one hundred and seven (107) range two (2) west, all being in the town of Owatonna, Steele County and State of Minnesota. Owatonna, October 8th, A. D. 1892.

Seth H. Paterson, Sheriff.

The Owatonna Plaindealer.

VOLUME 1.

OWATONNA, STEELE CO., MINN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

NUMBER 25.

OWATONNA PLAINDEALER.

Published every Thursday evening, at Owatonna, Steele County, Minnesota.

L. H. KELLY, M. D., Editor and Prop.
Office on Bridge Street, fourth door west of County Office Building.

TERMS:—\$1.50 per annum, invariably in advance. Rates of Advertising.

One square, of ten lines, or less, one insertion, 1.00
Each subsequent insertion, .50
One square, one month, 3.00
One square, three months, 4.00
One square, six months, 5.00
One square, one year, 10.00
One quarter column, three months, 15.00
One quarter column, six months, 20.00
One quarter column, one year, 30.00
One half column, one year, 50.00
One column, one year, 70.00
Business cards of five lines, or less, one year, 5.00
Legal notices will be inserted at statutory rates and must be paid before advertisement of publication is given.
Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

OWATONNA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. R. Kinyon.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW in all the Courts of this State. Collects Claims. Attends to payment of Taxes. Procures Patents, Bonds, etc. Office 21 door from the Public Square, Bridge Street, Owatonna, May 14th, 1863. v1n3

H. Wilton & Co.
BANKERS, Dealers in Exchange, Land Warrants, and Money Lenders on approved security. Fairbanks, Minnesota. Money received on deposit. Prompt attention will be given to the collection of Notes and Drafts, remitting on day of payment, less current rates of exchange and actual expenses incurred. v1n22

W. H. Wadsworth.
DEALER in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc. Paper-hangers, Stationery, Yankee Notions, &c., &c. Owatonna, Minnesota. v1n2

Doct. E. M. Morehouse.
DEALER in Drugs and Medicines; Choice Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Patent Medicines and all other articles usually found in a Drug Store. Prescriptions put up with care on short notice. First door west of the Post Office. Owatonna, Minnesota, May 14th, 1863. v1n3

Hopkins & Bussey.
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Wooden Ware, &c., &c.
Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. v1n22

D. S. Harsh.
DEALER in Drugs & Medicines, choice chemicals, Patent Medicines of all kinds, pure Liquors for medicinal purposes, paints, oils, &c. Prescriptions put up with great care. v1n22

Benjamin Chambers.
DEALER in Groceries, Wooden Ware and all other articles usually found at a family supply store, at the old stand of Stronquist & Wadsworth, Owatonna, Minnesota. v1n11

J. M. Williams.
DENTIST. I have worked at dentistry twenty-one years, and know that teeth can be saved if taken in time. My fillings do not fall out. If you need new teeth get 'em made, it is cheapest and the best. No one in Minnesota can beat me in Veneer work. Rochester, Min. v1n10

Jos. & Oppelzer.
DEALERS in Pure Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Also Fancy and Assorted Caudies, Green Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Raisins, &c., &c. Cash paid for Hides. v1n22

J. A. Armstrong.
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Leather and Findings. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Store on Bridge St., first door east of County Office. v1n12

Crocker & Brother.
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Leather and Findings. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Store on Bridge St., first door east of County Office. v1n12

C. C. Cornell.
MANUFACTURER and dealer in all kinds of Eastern Ware, such as Chairs, Bureaus, &c., of all sizes, and everything usually found at a Furniture Store. All kinds of produce taken for ware. Factory east out of Straight river bridge, Owatonna, Min. v1n12

V. V. Midonich & Brother.
MANUFACTURERS in Harness, Saddles, Carriage Trimmings and all other work in their line for cash or ready pay. All work warranted and repairing done on the shortest notice. Shop on Bridge Street, 21 door west of printing office. Owatonna, Sept. 3d 1863. v1n9

M. J. White.
PROPRIETOR of the Harmon House, Fairbanks, Rice County, Minnesota. General Stage Office, Corner of Main and First Sts. v1n22

D. P. Smith.
PROPRIETOR of the National House, on Main Street, Fairbanks, Minnesota. v1n22

William Ware.
PRACTICING Physician and Surgeon. Residence east of the Post Office, and south of the Public Square, Owatonna, Minn. v1n3

L. H. Kelly.
PROPRIETOR OF THE OWATONNA PLAIN-DEALER, is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work, such as Cards, Blankets, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the neatest styles and on the shortest notice. Terms—Cash on delivery of all work. v1n22

J. P. Sherman.
REPAIRING done to order and all kinds of blacksmithing done in modern style and on the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to horse-shoeing. Ready pay is our motto, but all kinds of grain taken in pay for work. Shop east of the Post Office on Main St. Owatonna, Sept. 20. v1n22

W. Morris.
REGISTER of Deeds, County Auditor, Notary Public and Deputy Clerk of the District Court. Particular attention given to the payment of taxes for non-residents. Owatonna, Minnesota. v1n3

Dr. E. A. Biss.
SURGEON DENTIST. Permanently located at Fairbanks, will respectfully announce to the citizens of Owatonna that he will meet them once in each month in Owatonna, the present year. Plate work put up in the most approved styles and warranted. Vulcanian in brass, gold, and Silver or platinum. v1n4

Eureka House.
T. G. PATCH, Proprietor. This house is centrally and beautifully situated on the north side of the Public Square, with the best accommodations for men and beast. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction. v1n2

Watch & Clock. Repairer, Jeweler, &c., at Wadsworth's Store, Main Street, Owatonna. All work executed with despatch, and warranted to perform. v1n2

THE REBEL EXCURSION TO THE KEYSTONE STATE.

How are you, General Lee?

(From the New York Clipper.)
Of General Lee, the rebel chief, you all perhaps do know.

How he came north a short time since to spend a month or so:

But soon he found the climate warm, although a Southern man.

And, quickly hurried up his cakes, and tumbled home again.

Chorus—How are you, General Lee? it is; why don't you longer stay?

How are your friends in Maryland and Pennsylvania?

Jeff Davis met him coming back; "Why, General Lee," he said,

"What makes you look and stagger so? there's whiskey in your head."

"Not much, I think," says General Lee; no whiskey there, indeed.

What makes you feel so giddy is, I've taken too much Meade.

Chorus—How are you, General? &c.

"But you seem ill yourself, dear Jeff, you look quite sad enough;

I think, while I've been gone, Old Abe has used you rather rough."

"Well, yes, he has, and that's a fact; it makes me feel downcast.

For they've bothered us at Vicksburg, so 'tis Grant's them at last."

Chorus—Then how are you, Jeff Davis? What is it makes you sigh?

How are your friends in Vicksburg and in Mississippi?

Yes, Vicksburg they have got quite sure, and Richmond soon they'll take;

At Fort Hudson, too, they have some Banks I fear we cannot break;

While Beauregard, in Tennessee, swears he'll out-arm my foe.

And prove, if Bragg's a tiercer good, Holdfast's a better dog."

Chorus—How are you, Jeff Davis? Would you not like to be

A long way out of Richmond and the Confederacy?

For with "Porter" on the river, and "Meade" again the land,

I guess you'll find that these mixed drinks are more than you can stand.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

STRAWBERRIES.

BY LAURA J. ARTER.

CHAPTER III.

The first day of November—a cold, dismal day, wrapped in thin, gray robes and bound with leaden clouds. The orchard trees stood up bare and shivering, only a few blue birds and some little brown wrens, were left to write music upon the new sheet of the heavy-hearted month. In the garden were withered chrysanthemums and dead dahlias—the lace work of frost had adorned only to destroy them. The once stately golden rods in the fence corners and upon the hill-sides, were like so many soiled and crumpled feathers—the fields that had been yellow with ripened wheat were stripped of their treasures, and only the hard and unsightly stubbles were left behind—corn fields held up their old dead stalks, and their sickly, broken spears of ungathered fodder. Everywhere was written the death agonies of summer.

A pale, sad face—a face over whose surface the shadows that troubled the unquiet soul were constantly flitting; eyes in whose wistful, mournful depths, one could read volumes of sorrow—such was Madeline Heath, as she stood facing the bleak winds from the North, that dreary, dreary day. There swept over her soul a wild yearning; a storm of anguish that she could not control. Where was Theodore Evans? Did those leaden clouds hold him within their borders, or had his spirit soared far above them into the fearful, unknown future? After she had passed through "the dark valley and shadow of death," would a spirit purified and shining, wait her through the pearly gates of heaven? Would there be marriages of the soul in the "Celestial City," or would the vows made upon earth last all through eternity? The thought was dreadful; she could sacrifice all the joys and hopes of her girlhood; all the happiness of her life, but to go on so forever and forever!

An earnest prayer for aid and righteousness rose up from the altar of her heart.

"Oh, my God, guide and help me! I grow blind, and weak, and faltering; but Thou my eyesight and my strength, and teach my feet the path they must walk in."

She paused, as if waiting for her petition to ascend to the throne of mercy; then the troubled look slowly died out of her face, and a new light and awe seemed to steal upon her. A something dark passed from her soul, and the dawn of a new day was heralded.

Her favorite cat, who had followed her in the walk, rubbed itself around her feet. She stooped and caressed it half unconsciously. Then she retraced her steps, walking firmly and swiftly, not pausing to listen to the songs of the blue-birds, or the chirping of the wrens. She went to her own room, laid off her bonnet and shawl, and taking up her sewing, ran lightly down into the sitting room, where her mother sat knitting. There was a new cheerfulness in her face, a new resolve that told of strength that would not waver.

Her mother looked up in pleased surprise, feeling the change that had come over Madeline, yet neither spoke as they sat engaged with their work. There was that silence between them that speaks of perfect understanding; that is sweeter with those we love than many spoken words.

After a while Mr. Heath—Madeline's father, came in with the morning paper, and sat down to read the latest war news. Presently he spoke, half to them, half to himself.

"Poor fellow! I'm sorry—he was a noble man; a little world-hardened, perhaps, but there are few left like him."

Madeline looked up, wondering.

"Who, father? What is it?"

"You remember Theodore Evans?—He was killed two days ago, in a skirmish near Holly Springs. Another brave man gone to his final home."

"Will you let me see the paper, father?"

He handed it to her, and for the next hour she sat reading it over and over to herself.

"Killed—Theodore Evans, private." The words were written in her heart with a pen of fire. Her father watched her white face for a while in silent wonder, then thinking she would be best alone, quietly left the apartment. After a long while she got up, folding the paper up with precision and care, and went to her own room. She did not come down again until tea was ready; when she did come, there were no traces of tears upon her face.

Gerard Reynolds came in as the lamps were being lighted. He drew Madeline's face to his and kissed it.

"Not quite a month, and then Madeline will be my wife."

She looked up into his face with unspeakable sadness.

"This month and many more will pass, and yet I shall not be your wife, Gerard."

"What do you mean, dear love? I cannot believe you know what you are saying."

"I mean that I do not love you, Gerard; that I can never be other than sister or friend to you."

He groaned aloud; his face as white as if death had touched it.

"Madeline, darling, do you wish to break my heart?"

"No—to make you happy, I would break my own. You do not know how much I have suffered in seeking to find the right path. If I could have gone on through a lifetime, adding to your peace and joy, I would have done so, even tho' I shut myself out from all light and hope. But some day or other, the dread secret would have been revealed to you; that you possessed only an unloving wife—

Could there have been a sharper pain; a keener anguish? The feelings of this moment are but faint shadows of what they would have been. If I give myself no mercy, I must at least be merciful to you. Gerard, when we plighted our faith to each other, we were mere children; too young to realize what we were doing. I have struggled though to be true to you in word and heart, but it cannot be. I blame myself that I did not tell you all this when I first discovered it; but I kept plunging on blindly, hoping and praying that all would be right."

An unnatural calmness seemed to sustain her. She felt that her strength must be sufficient for both of them.

"So the sweet dream is over, and

Madeline is mine no longer. Madeline whom I have loved so long and so well! I am dreaming a horrible dream—my darling why do you not awake me?—Madeline, do you love another? Tell me who he is, so that I may hate him; so that I may upbraid him with his terrible work!"

"It was Theodore Evans—he is dead."

"My poor darling! How you have suffered; how you are yet suffering—a twofold agony. I have been so blind not to have discovered it before. I will not hate him; I could not hate a dead man—least of all Theodore Evans, whom I have known from boyhood. If he were here now, alive and well, I would give you to him; I would crush down my own selfish repinings. I shall not ask you to prove false to his memory—I feel that you can never love another. My long hope has died a sudden death. I cannot bear to think of what I had prayed the future would be. I cannot bear to stay where the sight of your pale face adds new torture to every horrible moment. Madeline, my lost darling, farewell!"

He rained a shower of kisses over her face, then hurried from her house and through the yard, till his form was buried in the ashes of the daylight.

Seven more months. There were no traces of the desolation that had fallen on the earth in the early winter. The heavy plough had turned under the unsightly stubbles, and green billows tossed above them. Robins, and wood-larks, and mocking-birds swung gaily from the leafy branches of the orchard trees. Sunshine spangled and belied the earth; rosy mists and azure skies had vanquished the leaden clouds of that chill November morning.

Madeline wandered like an unquiet spirit, over the house and through the yard. She could see the crimson gleaming of strawberries as she stood at the gate, but the sight sent a thrill of pain through her heart—she remembered the one who had helped her gather them a year before—

whose red blood had flowed on the field of battle. She turned away, gathering a handful of flowers for her canaries, floating around in a sea of fragrance, like a lily tossed on the spray of a fountain. She could not keep quiet for a moment—a strange feeling had taken possession of her; the feeling that Theodore Evans' spirit was close beside her. She reached up above her head to draw down a vine of variegated honeysuckles, thickly stung with its perfumed jewels—pearls, topaz and corals, all blooming up from one basket. The rose-tipped fingers failed to grasp the dew-gleaming spray, but another hand drew it down and broke it off for her.

"Strength for the weak—hands for the frail—Madeline, I have come back to you."

She did not cry out; the scarlet buds unfolded in her cheeks; swift rivers of love rushed over her large gray eyes.

"Have you only stepped out of the grave, or are you Theodore Evans in flesh and spirit?"

"I have been on the threshold of the grave, but never within it—I am sound in body and mind. Let me have your hand—do you not see that there is warm blood flowing through my veins? I felt the truer and better part of yourself calling me to you, and I have come."

"I have so longed to see you, Theodore—why did you not come before? I thought your spirit had left mine to grope alone blindly in the midnight gloom. I am so glad you have come at last!"

"And I am so glad to be here. I should have come sooner, but my wounds are only half healed now. My child, my heart reels in gladness at the sight of your face, my little blossom, my Madeline!"

He drew her to him tenderly. Glad tears were rolling over her blushing face.

"You will never leave me again, Theodore?"

"Never! The hour of rest and peace is at hand. My little dove has found the branch of olive—oh! Madeline, I knew this time would come."

Suddenly he pushed her from him. She would have flattered back again to his bosom, but he waved her off.

"Retaining the flesh and blood of man,

I yet inherit the weaknesses of men.—Through the opening of leaves and roses I see beyond the gate a glow of scarlet. Spirit of strawberries, hasten to spread before my longing eyes the tempting fruit!"

She fell into his mood speedily, and tripped laughing away, her heart throbbing to a thousand sweet chords of thankfulness and joy. Snatches of half forgotten songs fell from her lips, as one after another of the crimson gems dropped into her basket. A solemn tenderness filled her soul, as she looked towards the tall form she loved, and half unconsciously she said to herself. "How can I ever thank God enough, that Maud Muller's fate was not mine; that the end of my heart is not, 'it might have been.'"

How a Federal Major Became Enamored with a Texas Widow.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

The following amusing episode, as the sequel will show, lately occurred on a trip to New Orleans, and was related to us by a gallant captain of the 27th Army Corps. He says:

"We had a very pleasant trip down to the Crescent City, with some political prisoners from the Department of the Missouri, and persons who were allowed to pass into the Confederate lines to see their relations, look after their property, etc. Among the exiles were Ashton P. Johnston, of St. Louis; Marmaduke, late of the Convention; Rev. Father Donnelly, of St. Joseph, and others of less importance. Among the 'volunteers' were young maids and old maids, wives and widows. Among the young maids was one who confidentially told me she was going to Mobile to be married. It looked to me very much like sending supplies to the enemy, but I couldn't help it, so let her go. They nearly all came to this place in charge of Captain Dwight, Assistant Inspector General of the Department of the Missouri."

In the party was a young widow,—"Pretty!" In my judgment she was interesting—when was a young and pretty widow not? Being young, pretty and a widow, is it strange that a young officer to whose care she was entrusted, should extend to her all the courtesies and attention proper and consistent with his official position? It was not strange; nor was it strange that, in return for his kindness she should confide to him the tale of her woes. She was from Mexico; her husband had been conscripted from Texas into the rebel army; had died, leaving her the sole proprietress of numerous droves of mustangs, and the mother of two small children, (mostly boys and girls) Her spirits and her person draped in the habiliments of mourning for the length of time deemed proper, she resolved to quit the place where each familiar object reminded her of the time spent in conjugal felicity with the dear departed one; that one "gone to a 'ranch' from which there was no return;" so all the personal property, with the exception of some unruly mustangs, who refused to be "cotedched," and some colored individuals, who, having heard of the proclamation, refused to be considered personal property and wouldn't be "cotedched" either, was converted into Confederate tr-cash, and the ranch vacated. At Matamoros, the Confederate money was exchanged for gold, and passage secured on a Spanish vessel for Havana, which was soon bounding across the Gulf. Tears were shed, as leaving one's native land they always will be; but it was all for the best; a residence upon the beautiful island of Cuba; a place in the affections and family of the dear relations who anticipated her coming; quiet walks beneath fragrant orange groves; the air of that delightful and salubrious climate would go far in dispelling the gloom which shrouded her young and ardent soul. But, alas! for the orange groves and ambrosial atmosphere, a storm arose, the ship was driven into an inlet off the coast of Florida, was taken by our blockading squadron off Key West for a blockade-runner and sent to New York. After an examination the vessel was released and sent on her way.

The fair widow, having escaped the dangers of the sea, resolved not to ven-

ture again until her nerves had gained their wonted firmness.

Having friends in St. Louis, she resolved to visit that city. Arriving there, she remained until the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson and the consequent opening of the Mississippi River, when she resolved to attempt Havana, this time via New Orleans.

Major B. was on the boat. The Major you must know, is a very gallant man. The ladies, dear creatures, will fall in love with him. In fact the circle of her affections invariably capitulated when he lays siege. The Major was introduced to the fair widow by the captain in charge, and he had a soul to sympathize with her in her affliction, so to his special care was she consigned.

It was soon a mutual discovery that their tastes and sympathies were similar. Did he admire any particular scenery along the shore, ditto she. Together they would pass hours in some retired place upon the guards of the boat, in sweet interchange of thought and sentiment. He had never met one before for whom he had formed an attachment so sincere; and she, from the moment when first introduced, felt that she saw in him the realization of her hopes. In him she saw the only one who should ever catch the unfamed mustangs and again bring joy to the ranch. Thus did this deeply-enslaved pair pass the long hours of the journey.

Arrived in New Orleans. Would the Major be so kind as to secure her rooms at the hotel, and to make some inquiries after her uncle, who resided somewhere in the city? Of course he would. Mine host of the St. Charles provided the proper apartments, and the widow, duly domiciled therein, the Major sallied forth to make inquiries after "our uncle," in which he was entirely unsuccessful, not being able to find any gentleman of that name. The widow felt sad—was disappointed. Her uncle was formerly a man of wealth and influence, and she had not calculated upon having any difficulty in finding him; and then the beautiful eyes of the fair and fascinating widow filled with tears.

It grew rather embarrassing for the Major. He was expecting to meet his wife, who was waiting in the city for him, having come around by the Gulf. But the fair creature, whose head was reclining upon his shoulder, and whose heaving bosom was beating against his own, knew nothing of that; she only knew, as she said, that in that great city, among strangers, without the Major, her heart would break.

How benevolent the Major's intentions may have been, we can only conjecture, for unlooked-for events will sometimes play the deuce with one's arrangements. It was so in this case.

The fact was, the Major's wife, learning of his arrival, made inquiries, and ascertaining that he had taken No. —, resolved upon a pleasant surprise for him. So, with two of the little Majors in tow, she proceeded to No. —. Passing an adjoining room, she overheard the voice of the one sought for, and thinking there must be some mistake in the number of the room, and that where the familiar voice was heard, must be the right one, she pushed open the door and entered. Whether the scene that met her eye was calculated to increase her faith in the constancy of her spouse, or otherwise, we leave those who are able to judge to decide. We do know, though, that the Major's baggage was removed to another part of the house before many hours had expired, and that he was the recipient of a note from the clerk of the house to the following effect:

DEAR MAJOR:—Having unexpectedly found "my uncle," I will relieve you and yours of any further care upon my part, if you will be so kind as to settle the little bill which the clerk will present to you. Adios.

P. S.—Not having sold my gold yet, it is inconvenient for me to refund to you the — dollars which you so kindly loaned me.

The Major is a wiser man; he looks meek, but will fire up upon any allusion being made to mustangs or Spanish widows.

When a young lady takes the helm of a boat, it is generally for a miss steers as purpose.

OWATONNA PLAINDEALER.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET.

For Governor,
STEPHEN MILLER
of Stearns County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
of Fillmore County.

For Secretary of State,
DAVID BLAKELY,
of Olmsted County.

For Auditor of State,
CHARLES McILRATH
of Nicollet County.

For State Treasurer,
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
of Washington County.

For Attorney General,
GORDON E. COLE
of Rice County.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GEORGE F. POTTER
of Houston County.

Steele County Republican Nominations.

For State Senator—16th Dist.—F. J. STEVENS.
For Treasurer—B. F. MELVIN.

Waseca Republican Nominations.

Representative—P. WOODRUFF.
Treasurer—P. C. HALEY.
Sheriff—D. L. WHITNEY.
Register of Deeds—T. PUTNAM.
County Attorney—J. E. CHILDS.
Court Commissioner—J. E. CHILDS.
Surveyor—H. C. JOSHIER.
Judge of Probate—H. D. BALDWIN.
Coroner—W. S. BAKER.

GLORIOUS NEWS!!!

PRAISE TO THE MOST HIGH!

The Copperhead Boiler in Ohio Burst
into 100,000 Fragments!

The news from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa is most gratifying, and better than we could have at first supposed. Pennsylvania has elected her Governor by about 40,000 majority.

But Ohio, "God bless her," has done her work up nobly, and poor Val. is dangling somewhere, we hope, in the British Possessions. The old Connecticut Reserve has given almost her entire vote for Brough. Cuyahoga county gave him 5,000 majority; Lake, 2,500; Ashtabula, 3,500, &c.; and every county in the State, as far as heard from, has given tremendous majorities over the vote of Governor Tod two years ago. The Cincinnati journals estimate the majority in the State at 100,000 majority.

The soldier's vote is almost unanimous for Brough. Gilchrist's Brigade gave 1,500 for Brough, and 22 for Vallandigham; 14th Regiment, 460 for Brough, and 3 for Vallandigham; Ohio troops around Charleston, Brough 2,733, Vallandigham, 500; 101st Ohio, Brough 575, for the old Tod 13.

Copperheads in Ohio must have by this time crawled away into their slimy dens vomiting Greek Fire to resuscitate each other.

The County elections in Indiana have resulted in the triumph of the Republicans by an increased vote over any preceding year. Indianapolis gave 2,100 majority; 600 gain over last year; and the gains are reported equally as large in other parts of the State.

Iowa, true as steel, is sound for the Union. The Republicans have carried the State by an overwhelming majority. Dubuque, the rendezvous of Copperheads, which has formerly given about 2,000 majority for them, gave this week but 300 majority, and the Republican Sheriff was elected by 62 majority. All the other counties in the State have given increased Republican majorities.

LATEST NEWS.

McClellan has gone over to the Copperheads, as his letter to the Hon. Chas. J. Biddle, of New Jersey, where he clearly defines his position, and comes out in favor of Judge Woodard, the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, who is of the Vallandigham school. A few weeks since, this Woodard gave utterance to the following Tory sentiment:

"The providence of that good Being who has watched over us from the beginning, and saved us from external foes, has so ordered internal relations as to make negro slavery an incalculable blessing to us. Whoever will study the Patriarchal and Levitical institutions will see the principle of human bondage divinely sanctioned if not divinely ordained."

In this letter Mac has publicly declared that he is in favor of this Hell-deserving creature being Governor over a free people. Our private opinion has been that he was a traitor, and his conduct while in command of the Army of the Potomac showed that his sympathy was with the rebels, who were fighting for the institution of Slavery,

The following is a telegram to the St. Paul Press:

New York, Oct. 12.—Gen McClellan has written a letter to Hon. Chas. J. Biddle, of New Jersey, requesting him to deny the statement in the Philadelphia Press and other newspapers, that if he voted in the Philadelphia political campaign it would be in favor of Governor Curtin. He says in all after considerations with Judge Woodard, he finds that their views agree, and he regards his election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by the interests of the nation and would if it was in his power give to Judge Woodward his vote and voice.

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

The year that is drawing towards its close has been filled with the blessings of faithful fields and faithful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the sources from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict; while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

The needful diversion of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the National defense, has not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle-field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom.

No human council hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath neverless remembered mercy.

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayers to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens; and I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity and union.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty eighth.

A. LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The above proclamation of the President, for a day of Thanksgiving to be observed throughout the nation on the last Thursday of November next, is what all good people have long desired; that the day should be designated by the President, so that all the States would observe it on the same day, and that the united voice of the nation might ascend to the Father of all our mercies.

In this act the President has anticipated the wants of the people, and they have abundant reason to render thanks to him that he has been the first President, that has had the moral greatness in opening the way to Annual Thanksgiving by the nation.

Let it be observed by all the inhabitants throughout the land by sending gifts to the widow and the fatherless, and in such a manner as that we may receive the approbation of Divine Intelligence.

—Thomas J. Smith, of Freeport, has been chosen Grand Master by the Grand Lodge of Masons for the State of Illinois.

—Since North Western Arkansas has been occupied by National troops, two full regiments, one of cavalry and one of infantry, have been enlisted into the Union service. Hundreds of individuals have also been enlisted in the various Kansas regiments along the border.—The 2d Arkansas Cavalry are now being recruited.

Letter from Gov. Swift to the President.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
St. Paul, September 30, 1863.

His Excellency Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

I propose to raise a volunteer regiment of cavalry, for frontier service in this State, to take the place of the First Regiment Minnesota Mounted Rangers, (whose term of service will expire in December proximo,) and to serve for three years or during the war.

This, with Hatch's Battalion, already raised, will more than make up our quota under the 300,000 call for drafted men.

I ask that instructions be given me to organize the regiment of cavalry, and that the draft under the call be suspended in the State, to give us the opportunity of contributing our portion in volunteers.

[Signed] HENRY A. SWIFT,
Governor of Minnesota.

REPLY OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2, 1863.

Gen. Swift, St. Paul:

You are authorized to raise a regiment of cavalry for three years or during the war.

Special instructions by mail.

The day for the draft has not been fixed, and will not be until I notify you.

If in the meantime you raise the regiment, it will be credited on your quota. No time should be lost, as no credit can be given after the draft begins.

[Signed] JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Border State Conservatives.

During the session of the Emancipation Convention at Jefferson City, Missouri, last week, Mr. C. D. Drake, a delegate from St. Louis, made the following remarks regarding the so called "Conservatives" in Missouri:—There are some of the same kind in Maryland:

"To us are opposed a portion of the people of Missouri, who style themselves Conservatives. And who are they? Let the plain truth be spoken. They embrace all the disloyal. Every rebel in the State is with them. Every open or secret secessionist is with them. Every guerrilla and bushwhacker is with them. Every Copperhead is with them. Every man who opposes the radical policy of the Government against the rebellion is with them. Every man who is under bond for disloyal practices or sentiments is with them. And nine-tenths of the Slaveholders, I believe, are with them."

"And along with this motley gang of open enemies to, or faint-hearted friends of the Union cause, are associated just enough of real Union men to save the concern from going down immediately under the weight of its inherent and venomous disloyalty. Nothing keeps that party alive this day but the presence of these Union men in its ranks."

Farewell of Col. Miller to the Seventh Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS MINN. RESERVE, 1st WING, October 8th, 1863.

Officers and Soldiers of the Seventh Minnesota Regiment:

FAREWELL! I had hoped to accompany you to La Crosse; but duty and the orders of my superior officer detain me here. It is probably better thus. A more formal separation would unman me! I know that you will do nothing to tarnish your already brilliant reputation, and that when he retires, my worthy successor, like myself, will have occasion to say, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

As men, I esteem you; as soldiers, I trust you; and as returning and honored citizens, I hope to hail you!

May the God of all mercies vouchsafe to you health during absence, triumph in battle, comfort to your families, salvation to your country, and confusion to traitors.

Assuring you of my determination to faithfully labor for your interests at home, and to visit you annually in the field, I am ever
Your friend,
STEPHEN MILLER.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

The steamer Itasca, Capt. N. F. Webb, belonging to the Pra du Chien and Dunleith Packet Co., struck a snag near Beef Slough bar this morning, while on her upward bound trip. She filled and sank very soon in 3 feet of water. No person was injured. No statement made as to freight. Her passengers were transferred to the steamer Ad Hine of the same line.

—The Commissioners took the soldiers vote at Sauk Center on the 8th and a correspondent writes that there were 105 votes cast, of which number EIGHTY were for the Republican Union ticket and twenty-five for the Copperhead Democracy.

—A telegram was received from St. Louis yesterday stating that the Seventh Regiment arrived there on Sunday and the Ninth and Tenth on Monday. The message adds, "We remain on duty here."

—The Grand Lodge of Minnesota will in St. Peter on Wednesday of next week. A full attendance is expected.

—Otakya Lodge No. 9 (Shakopee) will receive a grand visitation on Monday evening next.

—North Star Lodge No. 6 (Minneapolis) will receive a grand visitation on Friday evening next.

NEWS ITEMS.

—A son of "Old Ben Wade," nineteen years of age, and in the army of the Potomac, was sent some weeks since as bearer of dispatches to Gen. Buford. He rode all night, and in the morning a squad of Mosby's cavalry came upon his track, and six of them with fresh horses pursued him. One of them having the fleetest horse outstripped the rest in the chase, under the ambition of having the glory of his capture. Arriving within striking distance, he halted young Wade, but not being honored in the challenge, the rebel fired five or six times at him, when getting near enough, young Wade whirled about, shot the rebel through the head, leaped from his own fated horse, mounted that of his fallen foe, and rode on in triumph with his dispatches.

—A letter from Rome in the Journal de Bruxelles makes a statement to the effect that Cardinal Antonelli will shortly leave Rome for London, whence he will proceed to Mexico to regulate the religious affairs of the new Empire.

—The 26th day of November has been designated by the Governor of Massachusetts, as a day of Thanksgiving in that State—the same day that has since been designated by the President for the National Thanksgiving.

—It is a singular coincidence that the Indian name of the river near which Rosecrans fought his last terrible and bloody battle, that of Chickamauga, means "the river of death."

—Brigadier General Holm (rebel), who was killed at Chickamauga, was the husband of a half sister of Mrs. Lincoln, and a sister of Alexander Todd, who was killed at Baton Rouge. It will also be remembered that Lieut. Todd, who was killed at Shiloh, was his brother-in-law. Another brother of Mrs. Lincoln, Lieut. Todd was captured at Vicksburg.

—The following named officers will leave the army on the 1st of December to take their seats in the United States House of Representatives:

General Robert C. Schenck, 3d district Ohio.

General John A. Garfield, 19th district Ohio.

General Ebenezer Dumont, 6th district Indiana.

General Green Clay Smith, 6th district Kentucky.

General Ben. F. Loan, 7th district, Missouri.

General Francois P. Blair, 1st district, Missouri.

Colonel Wm. R. Morrison, 12th district Illinois.

—The discovery of a tin mine in Missouri is announced by a correspondent of the Scientific American. If the report be true, no more important discovery has recently been made public. We have heretofore been entirely dependent upon England and the East Indies for our supply of this useful metal.

—A new company to construct a railroad northwesterly from McGregor, Iowa, to connect with the Minnesota and Cedar Valley Railroad, from Minneapolis, have commenced work with energy. Track-laying was begun at McGregor, yesterday and it is expected to finish the first forty miles before New Year's. The name of the new road is to be the McGregor Western Railway. Judge Green, of Iowa, is President. This road will connect with the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien and Chicago and Northwestern Railroads, whose cars now run to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, which is directly opposite McGregor. Thus, by the completion of the McGregor and Minnesota roads Chicago will have a direct and unbroken connection, by rail, with St. Paul.

—Secretary Chase has just received a queer deposit from the War Department, being \$20,000,000 of Confederate money captured on Red River. The great question is, "What will he do with it?"

—The following letter directions are clipped from the United States Mail: Mr. postmaster, it is my most earnest desire that you forward this letter to Will Scruby Esquire.

The place where he lives I now will reveal, 'Tis the town of Owatonna and Co. of Steele, Minnesota.

To Sall e Phillips of Morgantown, Western Virginia, County unknown.

Let not this letter be delayed.

By "Gen'l Order" or blockade.

With Uncle Samuel's postage paid.

Convey it to the aforesaid mail.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

Secretary Chase stated, this evening, that Lookout Mountain from which Bragg endeavors to bombard Rosecrans is 1800 feet higher than Chattanooga and three miles distant by wagon road and less than

two miles in a direct line. Missionary Ridge, where the rebel dispatches are dated is about 1000 feet high, and 3 miles from Chattanooga by road, and two miles by air line.

Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge nearly encircle Chattanooga which lies in a basin formed by the mountainous ranges which are unbroken.

Bragg has an open railroad communication with Rome, 8 miles; and Atlanta, 136 miles distant whence he can bring up the heaviest siege guns cast at both these points. The Towah shell works are 60 miles from Chattanooga also connected therewith by railroad.

—Mr Otis Tufts, of Boston, has received a contract from the government to build an iron war steamer, on a plan of his own, which will be three hundred and fifty feet long, and of the capacity of about five thousand tons.

—The Daily News, a rebel paper published in New York, has the following in reference to the late battles in Georgia from its Richmond correspondent:

"Bragg has fought a battle, and Bragg has reported to the Department that he gained a great victory. But Gen. Bragg does not mention what his losses were, although we know that, according to accounts of the sanguinary conflict, the battles near Chattanooga may be considered drawn fights—both opponents are terribly rased up. To a great extent Gen. Bragg has lost the confidence of the people, from the fact that he has so often deceived them by false dispatches, crediting himself with victories when he actually suffered a most disastrous defeat—for instance at Shiloh. But the public is credulous, and any rumor of victory sets them ablaze, and no matter who is the leader, he is at once exalted.

"The list of killed, wounded and missing will not fall short of 32,000. Among the latter is Brig. Gen. Adams, of Texas, who was reported badly wounded and in the hands of the enemy. Thirteen Generals have been put hors du combat in the last engagement, and have been either killed, wounded or captured. The brave Gen. Kendor, who has been recently exchanged for the Federal Gen. Graham, remains still in this city. He is in very feeble health, but expects soon to assume active duties. His promotion is earnestly solicited by his numerous friends, and as soon as he is able to take the field, it will be as Major General.

Robert E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the army in Virginia, has been in town for two days past, consulting with the authorities as to future movements. It is understood that the army is about to go into winter quarters, but this information is imparted merely as "Court gossip." The general impression, however, is that Gen. Lee will not move from his fortified positions on the Rapidan and Gordonsville unless sorely pressed by Meade's army, in which case he can readily fall back on the intrenchments around this city.

The flower of his army is at present with Bragg. Gen. Longstreet, on being ordered to reinforce the army on the Tennessee, received permission to pick his men. He selected his favorite Generals, the lamented Hood and Gen. Jenkins, who was the terror of the foe on the Nansemond, last Spring, and a number of others well and favorably known.

Having such veteran troops to fight with, men who have so often been baptised with the blood of Mars, and distinguished themselves in every battle from Bull Run to Gettysburg, Bragg was expected to annihilate the Union army, and not only to recapture Chattanooga, but also pursue the flying enemy and at once take possession of Nashville, and in fact, of all Tennessee. Longstreet feels the disgrace badly, and only his great patriotism and devotion to his country caused him to serve under an officer who is greatly inferior to him as a man and a soldier. It will astonish no one very soon to hear that Braxton Bragg has been relieved, and General Longstreet ordered to assume his command. Such a result would not fail to give general satisfaction.

—The United States steam frigate Niagara, now at the Charlestown Navy Yard, nearly ready for sea, has an armament consisting of twelve two hundred pounder rifle Parrott guns on the spar deck, and twenty-four eleven-inch guns on the main or gun deck. The latter are for throwing hollow or solid shot and long shell. These guns have a range of eight thousand eight hundred and forty-five yards, or a little over five miles.—Their destructive power is sufficient to demolish any wooden vessel at a distance of four miles, provided the gunnery is accurate. The Niagara has been about a year fitting for sea, and has been almost entirely rebuilt in the Charlestown Navy Yard. Her speed, with her old engines and propeller, is said to have been sixteen knots an hour.

These engines have all been taken out, however, and new and vastly more powerful ones added, together with a new and enlarged propeller, with the idea that her speed will be greatly increased.

—Gen. R. W. Johnson has been exceedingly ill for some weeks, and, upon the army's first arrival at Chattanooga, spoke to Gen. Rosecrans about the necessity of his obtaining leave of absence for a time. "Yes," said Gen. R., "you need it very much and you can have it, but we shall probably have a battle very soon." "Ah, then," said Gen. J., "I shall stay, and my health must take care of itself." And he did stay. He fought in the invincible corps of Thomas, and most noble and heroic was the fight he made. All the rebel forces that dashed themselves against his command were broken. General Breckinridge made an attack with 16,000 men and retreated with but 350.

—Eighty cases of shells, filled with Greek fire, have been sent to Gen. Gilmore at Charleston. Prentiss apprehends that, before they are exhausted, Charleston herself will be a shell.

WAR NEWS.

New York, Oct. 9.

The transport cutter from Charleston Bar on the morning of the 6th, left Port Royal on the 4th, and towed the Weehawken to Charleston. The Patapsco and Passaic are at Port Royal.

Gen. Gilmore is hard at work, but the navy is quiet.

The Baltimore American correspondent, dated on the evening of the 5th, states that all is quiet, beyond an occasional firing from the rebel forts.

Gilmore's preparations are nearly completed and active operations will soon be commenced.

St. Louis, Oct. 8.

Intelligence has been received at headquarters, that about 2,000 rebels from Marmaduke's command, under Colonel Shelby, have entered southwest Missouri from Arkansas for raiding purposes.—Our troops are concentrating on them from several points, and their capture is not improbable. It is believed that this force is intended to be the nucleus of the State guard, the reorganization of which since the capture of Jeff. Thompson, it is said, has been placed in the hand of Johnston, late U. S. Senator from Missouri.

Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 8.

Advice that are considered reliable say Coffee and Shelby with a force estimated at 25,000, entered Warsaw at six this morning and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of citizens. Later accounts represent them as moving eastward.

At Jefferson City intense excitement prevails. The whole community and people feel as though they were entirely unprotected and are preparing for self-defense.

Cincinnati, Oct. 6.

Gen. Burnside, it is stated, will return to Cincinnati next week. This would indicate that Hooker has relieved him from command. Whether his resignation has been accepted or not is uncertain, although in certain military circles it is believed that it has.

New York, Oct. 9.

General Wadsworth left here this afternoon for New Orleans, where he is to have an important command. He will go by the inland and Mississippi route.

New York, Oct. 11.

The Mercury's Washington dispatch says: Recent high tides have swept away most of the obstructions in Charleston harbor; Gilmore has been largely reinforced with troops, and it is expected he will soon be in possession of a portion of James Island. Another night attack ere this has been made on Sumter.

New York, Oct. 12.

A special to the Tribune from Knoxville, says Burnside advanced towards Greenfield on Thursday and Friday. He overtook a rebel force under Jackson and Williams on Saturday at Blue Springs. The rebels occupied a strong position and numbered at least 6,000. Our cavalry held the advance line until 3 P. M., when the first division several times charged the rebels. Firing was sharp and destructive to our men, but the rebels were driven from the field at sundown. They are now retreating to the Greenville road.

We lost sixty in killed and wounded. Burnside is pursuing and everything looks favorably for their being again overtaken.

FURS! FURS! FURS!!

Wanted, for Cash, all kinds of shipping furs, for which the highest market price will be paid, by JOHN C. HUNTER, 21-41.

Wilton, October 6th, 1863.

James Thorne.

ATTORNEY & Counselor at Law, Owatonna. Office over Dr. Morehouse's Drug Store, on Main-street.

The Owatonna Plaindealer.

VOLUME 1.

OWATONNA, STEELE CO., MINN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1863.

NUMBER 26.

OWATONNA PLAINDEALER.

Published every Thursday evening at Owatonna, Steele County, Minnesota.

L. H. KELLY, M. D., Editor and Prop.
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Each subsequent insertion, .50
One square, one month, 2.00
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One square, six months, 6.00
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One half column, one year, 40.00
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Legal notices will be inserted at stated rates and must be paid before admission of publication is given.
Advertisements not accompanied with written directions, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

OWATONNA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. R. Kuylen.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, in all the Courts of this State. Makes Collections. Attends to payment of Taxes, Procees Penitons, Bonities, Back Pay, &c. Professional business promptly attended to. Office 2d door from the Public Square, Bridge Street, Owatonna, May 14th, 1863. v1n3

H. Wilson & Co.
BANKERS, Dealers in Exchange, Land Warrants, and Money loaned on approved security. Fairly dealt. Money received on deposit. Prompt attention will be given to the collection of Notes and Drafts, rendering on day of payment, less current rates of exchange and actual expenses incurred. v1n22

W. H. Wadsworth.
DEALER in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. &c. Paper-hangings, Stationery, Valises, &c. &c. Ac. &c. Owatonna, Minnesota. v1n2

Doct. E. M. Moreshead.
DEALER in Drugs and Medicines, Choice Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Patent Medicines, and all other articles usually found in a Drug Store. Prescriptions put up with care on short notice. First door west of the Post Office. Owatonna, Minnesota, May 14th, 1863. v1n10

Hopkins & Bosser.
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Wooden Ware, &c. &c. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. v1n12

D. S. Harsh.
DEALER in Drugs & Medicines, choice chemicals, Patent medicines of all kinds, pure Liquors for medicinal purposes, &c. &c. Prescriptions put up with great care. v1n10

Benjamin Chambers.
DEALER in Groceries, Wooden Ware and all other articles usually found in a Drug Store. Store, at the old stand of SYRINGTONS & WADSWORTH, Owatonna, Minnesota. v1n10

J. M. Williams.
DENTIST. I have worked at dentistry twenty-one years, and know that teeth can be saved if taken in time. My fillings do not fall out. If you need your teeth get Vulsinite, it is cheapest and the best. No man in Minnesota can beat me in Vulsinite work. Rochester, Min. v1n10

Joos & Oppiger.
DEALERS in Pure Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, and all other articles usually found in a Green Groceries, Lemons, Oranges, Raisins, &c. &c. Cash paid for Hides. v1n12

J. A. Armstrong.
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, and all other articles usually found in a public square. North side of Bridge street west of the public square. v1n12

Crocker & Brother.
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, and all other articles usually found in a public square. North side of Bridge street west of the public square. v1n12

C. C. Cornell.
MANUFACTURER and dealer in all kinds of Earthen Ware, such as Churns, Jars of all sizes, and everything usually found at a Pottery. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Store on Bridge St., first door east of County Office. v1n12

V. V. Middaugh & Brother.
MANUFACTURERS in Harness, Saddles, Carriage Trimmings and all other work in their line for cash or ready pay. All work warranted and repaired done on the shortest notice. Shop on Bridge Street, 24 door west of printing office. Owatonna, Sept. 24, 1863. v1n19

M. J. White.
PROPRIETOR of the Barron House, Fairbank, Rice County, Minnesota. General Stage Office. Corner of Main and First-sts. v1n22

D. P. Smith.
PROPRIETOR of the National House, on Main Street, Fairbank, Minnesota. v1n22

William Ware.
PRACTICING Physician and Surgeon. Residence east of the Post Office, and south of the Public Square, Owatonna, Minn. v1n10

L. H. Kelly.
PROPRIETOR OF THE OWATONNA PLAINDEALER, is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work, such as Cards, Blanks, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the neatest styles and on the shortest notice. Terms—Cash on delivery of all work. v1n10

J. P. Sherman.
REPAIRING done in modern style and on the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to horse-shoeing. Ready pay is our motto, but all kinds of grain taken in pay for work. Shop east of the Post Office on Main-st. Owatonna, Sept. 20. v1n22

W. Morris.
REGISTER of Deeds, County Auditor, Notary Public and Deputy Clerk of the District Court. Particular attention given to the payment of taxes for non-residents, Owatonna, Minnesota. v1n3

Dr. E. A. Buss.
SURGEON-DENTIST. Permanently located at Fairbank, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Owatonna that he will meet them once in each month in Owatonna, the present year. Plate work put up in the most approved style and warranted. Vulsinite in brass, gold, and Silver or platinum. v1n14

Encke House.
T. G. PATCH, Proprietor. This house is centrally and beautifully situated on the north side of the Public Square, with the best accommodations for man and beast. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction. v1n2

J. Hough.
WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRER. Jeweler, &c., at Wadsworth's Store, Main Street, Owatonna. All work executed with dispatch, and warranted to perform. v1n2

FINISH THY WORK.

Finish thy work, the time is short;
The sun is in the west;
The night is coming down—till then
Think not of rest.

Yes, finish all thy work, then rest;
Till then, rest never;
The rest prepared for thee by God
Is rest forever.

Finish thy work, then wipe thy brow;
Ugiled thee from thy toil;
Take breath, and from each weary limb
Shake off the soil.

Finish thy work, then sit thee down
On some celestial hill,
And of thy strength-reviving air
Take thou thy fill.

Finish thy work, then go in peace;
Life's battle fought and won,
Hear from the throne the Master's voice,
"Well done! well done!"

Finish thy work, then take thy harp,
Give praise to God above;
Sing a new song of mighty joy
And endless love.

Give thanks to Him who held thee up
In all thy path below,
Who made thee faithful unto death,
And crowns thee now!

THE "CARTE DE VISITE."

BY EDWIN J. HARTLEY.

"Now, Charley, you will take me to Saratoga, won't you?" and Miss Katie brought the full battery of her large dark eyes and smiling lips to bear upon my soft heart. What could I do? I was the—ahem!—certain-aged bachelor brother of the prettiest, wirestomest, coaxingest (I can't be bothered with grammar now) little pet of a sister who ever wheedled a loving protector into extravagance and idleness. We were all alone in the world, this dark-eyed sister of mine and myself, and when my mother died, and I, in the vigor of young manhood, looked on the baby sister, toddling about the large, empty house, I vowed to be to her, parent, guardian, and companion. So we had lived our quiet life together, with no thought of other love to win the brother from his self-imposed allegiance. With wealth enough for every comfort, and many luxuries, my time was sufficiently free for many trips of pleasure with my pet. So I said, "Saratoga let it be, Kitty."

"Now, don't call me Kitty; I am eighteen to-day, and Kitty is so terribly childish."

"Katharine, then."

"No, Kate; Katie, when we are alone. Will you go next week, when the Hartleys are there?"

"C n you be ready?"

"I am all ready," she said, with a little triumphant laugh. "I knew that I could coax you to go; so all my finery is in full."

"Firting order?"

Of course, she boxed my ears, and, equally of course, kissed me, declaring I was the dearest brother on earth, and if she did flirt, which she by no means admitted, she was sure, sure, she should never see the man for whose love she would leave Charley.

So to Saratoga we went! I was writing our names in the register, when the clerk handed me a letter, sealed neatly, directed, in a dainty, clear hand, to—

"CHARLES G. SMITH, Esq.,
House,
Saratoga, N. Y.

Polliteness of C. M."

Just as my finger was on the seal, my old friend, Herman Hartley, called to me to come attend to the trunks. So I thrust the letter into my pocket, and followed him out to the porch. He was engaged in a laughing discussion with Katie, respecting the allowance of baggage permitted at a watering-place, and something in the bright young faces and merry voices struck a sudden pang to my heart. Standing together, as I had seen them hundreds of times before, for the first time the prophetic significance, so apparent to loving mothers and scheming aunts, struck on my blind eyes. So young, so joyous, bright animated, congenial old play-mates and friends now! Ah me! how fast the thoughts rushed through my mind—lovers! Musing in the confusion of "getting to rights," watching jealously, for the first time, her bright face, and his protecting care, I forgot the letter in that long afternoon of dread and jealousy. It was late in the

evening, Kate had long ago bid me good-night, and was probably fast asleep, when I remembered the unopened missive. I was alone in my room, and, before I broke the seal, I scanned curiously the smooth, thick white envelope, the clear-cut seal, with the letter E sharply defined on its surface, the neat, pretty handwriting, and wondered who could have written to me. C. M., too. Who was C. M.?

As I broke the seal, a *carte de visite* fell, face down, upon the table, where it lay while I read:—

"DEAR CHARLEY—I have only time for one line, for uncle Clarence is waiting for my letter. He is passing through Saratoga, and will leave this for you in case he precedes you. Write, and let us know exactly when to meet you. I enclose the promised photograph."

Lovingly,
Bessie."

Lucky Charley! As I turned the card, a sweet face looked from the surface at me. Large eyes, full of soft, loving earnestness, a mouth at once firm and gentle, heavy braids of dark hair, shading a face whose oval was perfect—this was the "Bessie" which did not belong to me. In the silence around me, in the lonely hour, the face seemed sent to comfort my poor sore heart, and I sat gazing into the depths of those earnest eyes till the aching pang of jealousy that had torn me through the afternoon, was stilled and soothed. There was a magnetism in the pictured face turned so confidently to mine, and I dropped asleep with it before me; slept to endow the still face with life, to find in my dreams those wistful eyes seeking mine, that sweet mouth finding loving words for me; woke to realize that I was a miserable old bachelor, whose pet-sister was being won away, and who was falling in love with the Bessie of some more favored man of the name of Smith.

Every day I consulted the register, to find the arrival of my namesake; but every evening I could draw out my picture and study anew the lovely face. Autumn drew on, and we returned home, but the letter I left for Mr. Smith, at Saratoga, never was answered. Nobody claimed my Bessie.

Somebody, however, did claim Katie, who half laughing, half crying, admitted that Charley held a second place in her heart to a certain tall, handsome Herman, whose frank, noble nature had won her pure, girlish love. So there was a wedding, and I stood alone in the world, first in no heart but my own selfish one.

Don't laugh at me, but think of my heart suddenly bereft of its love of years, and vaguely longing for an answering love to meet its own yearning tenderness, when I confess that I was loving an ideal woman. Lavishing in day-dreams and night-visions, a world of schemes and tenderness on the Bessie whose sweet face was becoming my load-star, I tried to find her. The letter bore no date, no postmark; so I could only wait to see the face that I loved, hope to find the nature as lovely as the picture.

Of course, I found her, or I should not write this. I was again at Saratoga, two years later, Katie and Herman with me, when I found her.

"Charley," Katie said, one evening, as she stood, in her old, loving way, by my chair, "who do you think is here? Lizzie Leonard, my dear old playmate at school. You remember her?"

"Slightly: a pretty, quiet little girl."

"A tall, stately woman, with soft dark eyes, and a voice of music. Ah! she is lovely, Charley; guard your heart!"

"Why should I?" I said dolefully.

"You didn't."

She colored, as she nestled down beside me, whispering,

"It was too bad, Charley, but I could not help it."

"My dear brother Charley—Lizzie!" Katie's voice still in my ears, I bowed to Miss Leonard—my Bessie.

Not a whisper of the photograph escaped me, as I paid my respects to Katie's friend. How to win her to answer my love, was my constant thought, and my days were one long struggle to gain a smile from her.

I had forgotten my rival, forgotten everything but my passionate love for her, as day by day showed me her gentle, noble nature, her warm heart, her fine mind,

her winning grace. One month of courting, and I heard from her lips the answer to my suit. She loved me!

I held her in my arms, and as I won the coveted words from her lips, I cried out, in my joy, the name of my ideal love, my true passion,

"Bessie, dear Bessie!"

She drew back from me, with a white face, and quivering lip.

"Who taught you that name?" she said, quickly. "Oh! Charley, Charley!"

And she threw herself on a sofa, sobbing passionately.

I stood confounded. All the bitter jealousy I had thought at rest forever rose in my mind, and, taking from my breast the picture and letter, I laid them beside her, explaining, in a few words, how they came into my possession, and left her.

Second in her heart, too! Second to some lost love, some former affection!

All the dreams of the past two years were tearing at my heart-strings, as I paced up and down the long piazza, brooding over my misery.

She came at last! I had expected some words of memory, some apology, and then a parting. But she said, softly,

"Charley, stop walking a moment, and let me explain this to you. Your name was what first attracted me to you," she said, as I complied with her request, "because it is the name of my dear brother."

My father was my mother's second husband—her first one was Charley's father. I loved him as Katie loves you," her tears were falling fast, but my arm was round her now, "and he was killed, two years ago, when on his way from Boston to Saratoga to meet us. In our bitter sorrow, I had forgotten this letter, sent to meet him. No one else ever called me Bessie, and your tender voice, to-night, sounding his pet name for me brought back too suddenly the memory of his love for me. You must think of how Katie would grieve for you, to understand me, Charley."

So I won a first place in one heart, and wedded the fair original of the "CARTE DE VISITE."

THE DISCONTENTED BEE:

An Allegory for the Children.

There was a terrible commotion in the beehive. The sentinels at the door-way ceased to fan with their wings, that they might listen; the drones murmured with a hoarse voice; the bees ran in and out in great confusion; the work all stopped, and destruction seemed to reign in this honeyed kingdom. What was the matter?

After a great deal of noise and clamor, it was discovered that the bees had brought a criminal before their queen to know what should be done with her. The queen turned round slowly and majestically, as queens should do, and then inquired,

"What is the matter? Why have you brought that young bee before me?"

"Please your majesty, she won't work!"

"Won't work? A bee won't work?"

"No, your majesty, and she is not only idle, but is all the time complaining and finding fault with everybody and everything, and thus she makes the whole hive unhappy!"

"Hebe, is this so? What have you to say?"

"Please your majesty," whined poor Hebe, "I'm the most unfortunate of all your subjects. The fact is, I'm not handsome! My face is small, and one of my eyes seems to squint; and though I'm an Italian bee, yet my dress is not rich gold, but has a dim leaden look, and my feet are large, and my arms are hairy, and my ears are too large. In short, I'm so plain that nobody ever notices me and I have no admirers, and actually overheard a gentleman say, 'How homely Hebe grows!' Those who are handsome and have admirers can afford to work, but for me, there is nothing but chagrin and mortification!"

"Foolish one!" cried the queen. "Now hear your sentence! You will, I hope, have a long life, even nine moons long! You have already wasted four long bright days. I condemn you to rise at early dawn, to go out at once and wash your face and hands in the dew that gathers in the clematis. Then you are to go from flower to flower and bring in honey sufficient to feed ten young bees. It will

take you out twenty-five journeys per day and require the honey of one hundred flowers each journey."

"Oh, dear!" cried Hebe, "to think of sucking twenty-five hundred flowers every day!"

"Yes, and you must nurse ten young bees all the time, and thus mature one every day on an average, and you must do this during three moons. This is my sentence, and you are not to appear before me till at the end of that period!"

The queen turned away, and the sister bees led poor Hebe to the door of the hive and pushed her out. At first she was bewildered and cast down. But the sun shone bright, and the birds sang, and the air was filled with her sisters coming and going, flying and singing. So she spread her wings, and away she flew. Away, away she went over fences and trees, till she found a tree of white clover. Then she came down, and to her amazement found it easy to work. In a short time she had drawn from her hundred clover-heads, and then straight back to the hive. In she came singing, and began to feed her young charge. And then off again—morning, noon and night she was going and coming. Her young bees loved her, and sang with her, and went on in company as fast as grown. Sometimes she bathed in the dew of the eglantine or sweet jessamine; sometimes she swung on the raspberry blossoms, sometimes mounted upon the linden, or the lowest full of white flowers, and sometime on the crest of a lofty tulip-tree, or rushed into the woods fragrant with the honeysuckle. But every day she grew happier. Her songs were now cheerful and loud. She laughed at her former dread of work; and what was curious, just in proportion as she worked she grew handsome! The bands that encircled her body became wide and bright like polished gold, her wings shone like leaves of silver. Her eye grew bright, and lost its squint, if it really ever had any. Her feet, kept clear by the morning dew, were in beautiful proportion. In short, there was not a happier or more beautiful bee in the whole hive. Even the lazy drones bowed and hummed admiration as she passed. At the end of her sentence she stood before the queen, "Hebe, the beautiful!" as she was then called.

"Ah!" said the queen, "I see how it is. It is a law of God, that she who is willing to work, and to do good to others, shall be happy and grow beautiful by the process. Beauty cast her mantle only on the industrious and the good.—John Todd, D. D.

The Printer's Ten Commandments.

1. Thou shalt love the printer for he is the standard of the country.

2. Thou shalt subscribe for his paper; for he laboreth much to obtain the news of which ye may remain ignorant.

3. Thou shalt pay for his paper; for he laboreth hard to give you the news in due season.

4. Thou shalt advertise; that he may be able to give you the paper.

5. Thou shalt not visit him regardless of his office rules deranging his paper.

6. Thou shalt not touch anything that will give the printer any trouble; that he may hold thee guilty.

7. Thou shalt not read the manuscript in the hands of the compositor; for he will hold thee blameful.

8. Thou shalt not seek the news before it is printed, for he will give it to you in its due time.

9. Thou shalt ask but few questions of things in the office; from it thou shalt learn nothing.

10. Thou shalt not send abusive and threatening letters to the editor.

"Class in the middle of Geography stand up," said a schoolmaster.—

"What is a pyramid?"

"A pile of men in a circus, one on top of the other."

"Where's Egypt?"

"Where it always was."

"Where's Wales?"

"All over the sea."

"Very well," said the schoolmaster, "stay there till I show you a species of birch that grows all over this country,"

A young gentleman says he thinks that young ladies who refuse good offers of marriage are too "Ab-ing by half."

inferential reasoning.—A physician took a young student to see a patient who was confined to his bed. "Sir," said the physician to the sick man, "you have been imprudent, you have eaten oysters."

The patient admitted that he had. Returning home, the student asked the doctor how he discovered that the man had eaten oysters.

"Why," replied the doctor, "I saw the shells under the bed."

A few days after, the student was sent to see the same patient. He soon returned, however, saying that he had been kicked out of the house for telling the patient he had been imprudent; he had eaten hors-flesh.

"Hors-flesh, you young fool! what do you mean?" cried the doctor.

"Because, sir, I saw a saddle and a pair of stirrups under the bed."

How to Draw Tea.—A few years since, the writer took tea with a relative, and was delighted with the quality of the beverage. Upon inquiry, it proved that the article was from the same package used by another friend, whose tea always tasted miserably, and the difference was wholly owing to the methods used in its preparation. The last named person followed the usual plan of pouring boiling water upon the tea, which causes the most of the aroma to escape with the steam. The other friend adopted the following process, which I have since practiced, and would recommend: Pour tepid or cold water enough on the tea to cover it, place it on the stove-hearth, top of a tea-kettle, or any place where it will be warm, but not enough so as to cause the aroma to escape in steam. Let it remain half an hour, then pour on boiling water, and bring to the table.

In the battle before Chattanooga fifteen rebel Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals were killed or wounded.

E. Knapp Perry, of Potterville, Warren county, died at the United States Hotel, in Plattsburg, last week. He was drafted from his place of residence, and visited Plattsburg for the purpose of exemption. He was about consummating a marriage engagement, and the intelligence of his being drafted so affected his affianced as to cause her serious illness. This so worked upon Mr. Perry's mind as to terminate in fearful derangement and death.

"Wearing the breeches" is a term of great antiquity, significant of control in the household. In Germany, several hundred years ago, when there was contention in a house and both man and wife were quarreling for superiority; it was customary to invite the neighbors into a court, and a pair of breeches having been thrown down, the disputants contended for them, victor being proclaimed "boss." Terrific fights often took place, and a man sometimes broke his wife's ribs before he could bring her to subjection.

The rebels at Fort Wagner were prevented from repairing damages at night by a large calcium light. It was adjusted in such a manner as to take in the whole of the fort, and out of its focus picked riflemen were stationed, who popped at every head that showed itself above the parapet.

Brigadier-General Roger A. Pryor and all his staff have been reduced to the ranks in the Confederate army. They are now serving in the Third Virginia cavalry of Wickham's late Fitzhugh Lee's brigade. Cause, cowardice, it is said.

BE PUNCTUAL.—A punctual man is very rarely a poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts are frequently settled, and he never meets with difficulty in raising money to pay large demands. Small debts neglected ruin credit, and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a hill he cannot ascend.

Candidates for government offices in England are examined upon various literary and scientific topics. Lately one of them, by a slip of his pen, wrote "Venice" in one of his papers. "Do you know, sir, that there is but one 'then' in Venice?" asked the indignant examiner. "Then eggs must be very scarce there," was the placid reply.

OWATONNA PLAINDEALER.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1863.

REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET.

For Governor,
STEPHEN MILLER
of Stearns County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
of Fillmore County.

For Secretary of State,
DAVID BLAKELY,
of Olmsted County.

For Auditor of State,
CHARLES McILRATH
of Nicollet County.

For State Treasurer,
CHARLES SCHIFFER,
of Washington County.

For Attorney General,
GORDON E. COLE
of Rice County.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GEORGE F. POTTER
of Houston County.

Steele County Republican Nominations.

For State Senator—16th Dist.—**F. J. STEVENS**.
For Treasurer—**H. F. MELVIN**.

Waseca Republican Nominations.

Representative—**P. WOODRUFF**.
Treasurer—**P. C. BAILEY**.
Sheriff—**D. L. WHITELY**.
Register of Deeds—**T. PUTNAM**.
County Attorney—**J. E. CHILDS**.
Court Commissioner—**J. E. CHILDS**.
Surveyor—**H. G. WOSHER**.
Judge of Probate—**H. D. BALDWIN**.
Coroner—**W. S. MAKER**.

Thursday, Nov. 26th, to be Set Apart as a
Day of National Thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

The year that is drawing towards its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the sources from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature, that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict; while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

The needful diversion of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the National defense, has not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines as well of iron and coal as the precious metals have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayers to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens; and I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity and union.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this, the third day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

A. LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago Journal, says who cannot be too often repeated or too widely known:

"An impression is beginning to prevail that Minnesota is the place where such afflicted ones, (consumptives) find their lost vigor; and I am informed that hundreds of consumptives have within a short time past left our bleak Eastern shores, to test the efficacy of the cold, dry air of the Northwest."

COPPERHEADS ALWAYS SNAY.

Our readers will find in another column a letter of Vallandigham to the rebel Col. D. D. Inshall, of the 8th Alabama regiment, before he left for the British Possessions. The 19th Ohio Reg., sent out on a reconnaissance near Battle Creek River, on the 29th of Sept. last captured the baggage and private papers of Col. Inshall, mentioned above, and with them was found the tory Vallandigham's letter. We hope all our readers will peruse it that they may know what a black-hearted, God-forsaken and hell-despised wretch he is by nature.

Others can be found here in our midst that are in sympathy with him, and imbibe the same damnable principles. The nominee on the so-called Democratic party for Senator in this District, said that he would give \$25 for the privilege of casting his vote for this same Vallandigham, who now stands on British soil with his garments dripping with the blood of American patriots. No longer ago than last Saturday afternoon this same would-be Senator or Secretary of State, at the Hardware Store on Bridge Street, in this town delivered himself (without the assistance of an Accouché) of something which Copperheads would call a speech, before an audience of six or eight of his followers. In his masterly eloquence he said that the Republican party was too ignorant to govern this nation, and was obliged to call on Democrats to assist them in their national councils, and Democratic Generals to conduct the present war. This he must have known to be false, for all men who had any knowledge of our national affairs knew that when the Republican party came into power that there was not a general government office but what was filled with a Pro-Slavery Democrat, and when A. Lincoln was inaugurated President, the Democrats rushed into Washington begging of him to appoint them to some office, and said it was the only way to secure a united North, and in order to coax some of the Democrats into loyalty consented. Consequently during the first year of the rebellion, out of 128 Brigadier-Generals, 97 were Democrats and many of them rebels at heart, while more capable and loyal Republicans were laid on the table, and nine-tenths of the rank and file of our volunteer army were Republicans. The next thing he said was, "That the Democrats wanted peace, and if they had had the power instead of the woolly Abolitionists, this war would never have come upon the nation." To this remark we fully agree, no man can be so base and wretched but what he may in times of excitement make a mistake and tell the truth. We have abundance of evidence before us that if the Democrats had had the power instead of Abraham Lincoln, they would have sacrificed the whole North to the incubus of slavery; our republic overturned; and slavery established on every foot of American soil.

No sacrifice has been too great for them to make, no principle too good, if they could obtain some government office. For twenty-five years past they have been identified with Southern slaveholders, to build up an aristocracy in this country. They have worked in concert to obtain it, until the Charleston Convention when honest men from the North left them, and the balance are with them in sentiment today, in building up slavery in our land, and are justly entitled to the name of Copperheads.

That man who advocates Southern slavery and would protect it in this time of our nation's perils, is an enemy to a free government, an enemy to the laboring class of the nation, and an enemy to the government of God and his Divine injunction, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

All men who make any claim to intelligence know that slavery is the chief corner stone of the present rebellion, and the foundation of all their hopes and prospects of success. We have Copperheads among us who believe that slavery is right; that it is a Divine institution, and no man or class of men have a right to lay their hands upon it without incurring the venom from their poisonous fangs. These are their secret intentions and threats, as they see the idol in their fiendish heart about to be torn from their bosoms. Slavery and power is more to them than all celestial or earthly happiness, and both these they are willing to surrender up that they may drink deep of life's pollutions. These Copperheads have the audacity to crawl from their loathsome dens and tempt you to vote for them for high positions in our State, as the same old serpent in the Garden of Eden did Eve to eat of the forbidden fruit. Will you allow them again to charm you by their cunning and flattery, that they may again curse the world, and your race? Can you be prevailed upon

to take the fatal step, and damn your country forever? Can you, in view of your sons, perhaps fathers, who have gone forth with firm and steady tread to meet your country's foe, raise your arm and plunge a dagger in their back? And can you be persuaded thus to do, and forfeit forever all happiness in this life and the eternal joys of Heaven? Echo answers, Never! Never! Never!

Rather hard on 'em.

The Owatonna Plaindealer, in winding up rather a peppery article on the inconsistency of certain Democratic politicians, says:

"Then, as you love your country and her sacred institutions, be not deceived by their philosophy or legions, but keep them from power, and hurl them into the political gulf of endless despair."

Ductor, can't you modify the above extract, just a little? "Endless" is a good word, if not longer. Won't a few millions of ages of "despair," and that, too, in a horrid "gulf," answer the same purpose? What do you say?—*Rochester Republican*.

We would say in answer to the inquiry of the editors of the *Rochester Republican*, that we could not modify the expression we made use of towards Copperheads in any particular, without doing injustice to our honest conviction of what is right and proper.

We should have supposed that the learned gentlemen of the *Republican*, understood the phraseology of language better than to apply the word "endless" in the manner in which it was used, to a future state beyond the present life. No one believes that there is a political gulf in the world of spirits; then, at his death, the gulf no longer exists for him, and the word "endless" could not be understood in any other sense, than that he should be in despair through his natural life. This, we believe to be his just desert, and that he should live out the remainder of his inhuman life in despair of ever gaining rank, power, or influence among a free people.

COMMUNICATION.

STEVENSON, Ala., Oct. 4th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—I gave you last week a hasty and somewhat imperfect account of matters and things at the front, including the late battle, etc., etc., and notwithstanding two weeks have elapsed since the fight, it is impossible to give anything like a correct idea of affairs as they now exist. We have a thousand and one rumors from stragglers, wounded men, etc., who are passing through here on their way to Nashville, but all agree in pronouncing it one of the most desperate and hard fought battles of the war, and like all of Gen. Rosecrans' battles, fought under most unfavorable circumstances, with inferior numbers of men and material, which must necessarily be made up in hard fighting, unflinching courage, and desperate means, which in the opinion of every one, saved his army in this case from total annihilation, and there is probably not an instance on record where men stood opposed to such overwhelming numbers, and withstood such terrible charges, and desperate attacks with anything like successful opposition, as was made upon our forces on Sunday the second day of the fight, and it was evidently the intention of the enemy to overwhelm and crush our army at a single blow, and for this purpose they sent the flower of their army from the Potomac, with Hill and Longstreet in command, aided by twenty thousand Georgia Militia, and Gen. Rosecrans came very near the truth when on the second day of the fight he telegraphed to Washington that he was fighting "the whole Southern Confederacy." But they failed in what they intended, and instead of an overwhelming, crushing defeat, they came very near being defeated themselves, and with all their united force they cannot drive our men from their fortifications, in front of Chattanooga, which they threw up in a single night, and have held for two weeks, waiting for reinforcements, notwithstanding the rebels have charged them time after time, but in every instance have been driven back with fearful slaughter, and have finally given it up as a bad job, and they are now planting siege guns on Lookout Mountain and other commanding positions, to shell Chattanooga, but they are too late.

The 11th and 12th corps from the Potomac army have been passing this point for the past week, the entire rolling stock of the road being used for their transportation, and last evening no less a personage than "fighting Jo. Hooker" arrived in our midst accompanied by his staff, and after a few short greetings, proceeded immediately to the front.

We now feel that we have two of the best fighting men in America to lead the Army of the Cumberland, and I predict that another advance will be made as soon as Rosecrans shall have received sufficient reinforcements to warrant an offensive movement.

The work of arming and organizing

negro regiments goes bravely on, several of which are already doing guard duty in this vicinity, and I find that the prejudice against negro soldiers is rapidly disappearing under the many proofs of their good fighting qualities. But more anon,
E. W. C.

NEWS SUMMARY.

News this morning says Gen. Lee has retreated across the Rapidan, and Gen. Meade in hot pursuit, only 14 miles behind.

Gen. Grant, it is reported, is to supersede Gen. Rosecrans.

300,000 VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

The following proclamation has been issued by President Lincoln:

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The term of service of part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year, and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft it is deemed expedient to call out 300,000 volunteers to serve for three years or during the war, if the war does not exceed three years,

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the General States, when called into service do issue this proclamation calling upon the Governors of the different States to place, and have enlisted in the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States their quotas of 300,000 men.

I further proclaim, that all the volunteers that are called out and duly enlisted, shall receive advance pay, premium and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department, through the Provost-Marshal-General's office by special letter.

I further proclaim that all volunteers re-enlisted under this call, as well as others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, the draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made in said State or in the districts of said State for their due proportion of said quota and the said draft shall commence on the 5th day of January, 1864.

I further proclaim, that nothing in this Proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or with those that may be issued for the present, States where it is now in progress, or where it has been commenced.

The quotas of the State and district will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost Marshal, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished whether by volunteering or drafting. The recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that Department.

In issuing this proclamation, I address myself, not only the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to give their cheerful, willing and effective aid to the measure thus adopted with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field and bringing due military operations to a prosperous conclusion, thus closing, forever, the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 4th day of October, A. D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

The draft in this State has been postponed until the 9th of November, in order to give more time for raising the cavalry company now forming, which, if raised, will avoid the draft altogether.

—7,000 tons of Railroad iron has been recently purchased by G. E. Skinner, for the M. & C. V. R. R. Co.

The 7th regiment is quartered at Schofield Barracks, on Choteau Avenue, St. Louis. The 10th regiment is at Benton Barracks, four miles from the heart of the city. The 9th was ordered from St. Louis on its arrival to Jefferson city. The 7th and 10th regiments will remain at their present places of rendezvous, for some months to come. All mail matter to these regiments should be directed to St. Louis, Mo., to follow the regiment.

A young gentleman says he thinks that young ladies who refuse good offers of marriage are too "No big by half."

Vallandigham's Captured Letter.

DEAR COL.:—Your kind note and invitation of yesterday was this morning handed me by your brother-in-law who will hand you this in return. It would give me much pleasure to visit you and your command before leaving the Confederacy, but it is now impossible to do so, as I have made arrangements to start this A. M. with the earliest train for Wilmington.

You surmise correctly, when you say that you believe me to be the friend of the South in her struggle for freedom. My feelings have been publicly expressed in my own country, in that quotation from Chatham—"My Lords, you cannot conquer America." There is not a drop of Puritan blood in my veins. I HATE, DESPISE AND DEFT THE TYRANNICAL Government which has sent me among you, for my opinions' sake, and shall never give it my support in its CRUSADES UPON YOUR INSTITUTIONS. But you are mistaken when you say there are but few such in the United States, North. THOUSANDS ARE THERE who would speak out but for the military despotism that strangles them.

Although the contest has been, and will be, a bloody one, you HAVE BUT TO PERSEVERE, AND THE VICTORY WILL SURELY BE YOURS. YOU MUST STRIKE HOME! The defensive policy lengthens the contest.—The shortest road to peace is the bloodiest one. YOU CAN HAVE YOUR OWN TERMS BY GAINING THE BATTLE ON YOUR ENEMY'S SOIL.

Accept my regards for your personal welfare, and sincere thanks for your kind wishes in my behalf, and HOPING AND PRAYING FOR THE ULTIMATE CAUSE IN WHICH YOU ARE FIGHTING, believe me, as ever, your friend,

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Col. D. D. INSHALL, 8th Ala. Vols.

LATEST NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

[Times Correspondence Army of the Potomac].—The enemy made two desperate and unsuccessful attempts to-day, to whip the army in detail, destroying our train, but in both cases were signally foiled. Just at dark, between Catolet's Station and Auburn, Stuart and A. P. Hill made a simultaneous attack on Gen. Meade's cavalry and 2d army corps. Although the first intimation given of their presence, was opening their batteries upon the Second army corps. Our troops were speedily thrown into position and the enemy repulsed with considerable loss.

They made another dash to cut off the Second Corps. He first attacked the rear of the Fifth Corps, killing three of the Pennsylvania R-serves, and wounding 15 or 20 more. When the head of the Second Corps had reached Kettle Run, near Bristow Hill, a terrible onslaught was made on both sides.

The Second Corps was on the east side of the Railroad track, and used the road embankment at several points for breastworks, with decided advantage. The enemy charged at one time upon our men; then the Second Corps charged in turn, capturing 700 or 800 prisoners, and one battery.

Several charges were made and each time the enemy was forced back, with great slaughter, leaving their killed and wounded in our hands. A rapid artillery fire was kept up until dark, when the enemy gave up and retired.

I have not been able to obtain, as yet, a full list of our killed and wounded, but it is not large. Capt. Ball, 1st Minnesota, wounded in three places and under most aggravating circumstances. When the enemy charged upon the railroad, finding themselves in a dangerous place, they waved their hands in token of surrender. At this instant Capt. Ball sprang to the top of the embankment and a volley was fired at him, three shots taking effect. The Minnesotians returned the fire, and many rebels suffered death in retaliation of this act of treachery.

Our trains are all safe. Some artillery practice this morning near Rappahanock Station, but without much damage. First Maine Cavalry, Col. Smith, which was cut off Monday night near Jefferson, across the Rappahanock, reached Bristow Station Tuesday night. The regiment escaped with a loss of a squad of men, twenty in all. Our army behaved handsomely.

FURS! FURS! FURS!!!

Wanted, for Cash, all kinds of shipping furs, for which the highest market price will be paid, by
JOHN C. HUNTER,
21-45.

Wilton, October 6th, 1863.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the last of September 1863, three calves, described as follows: One spotted or red and white steer; one red steer; both of good size. Also one red heifer, small and rather thin in flesh. The owner is hereby requested to prove title, pay charges, and take them away.
PETER LINDSEY.
Woodville, Waseca Co. Oct. 12th, '63. 26-31.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the application of the Minneapolis, Fairbault and Cedar Valley Railroad Company for the appointment of three Commissioners to examine and assess the damages which may be sustained by the several owners and claimants of the lands through which the road of said Company is located in the counties of Mower, Steele and Rice, in the State of Minnesota, by reason of the appropriation thereof for Railroad purposes by said Company.

To all whom it may concern:—You and each of you are hereby notified that an application will be made by and on behalf of the Minneapolis, Fairbault and Cedar Valley Railroad Company to the Hon. N. M. Dunham, Judge of the District Court in and for the 5th Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, at the office of the Register of Deeds, in Owatonna, in the County of Steele and State aforesaid on the 27th day of November 1863 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day for the appointment of three Commissioners to examine and assess the damages which may be sustained by the several owners and claimants of the several pieces, parcels, lots or tracts of land through which the road of said Company is located in the Counties of Mower, Steele and Rice (and which have not been given or granted to said Company) by reason of the appropriation thereof and by reason of the entering upon and the taking, holding and occupying the same by the said Company for the purpose of right of way for their said road, the necessary turnouts and as sites for water buildings, conduits, tanks, depots, storehouses, machine and other shops, and extra tracks, necessary therefor, and to fix and ascertain according to law the compensation which shall be paid therefor by the said Company. The Minneapolis, Fairbault and Cedar Valley Railroad Company, by
BERRY A. PERKINS,
Att'y for said Company.

Dated October 7, 1863.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE and sale. Lewis T. Newell—Mortgagee.—John Brown—Mortgagee. Date of Mortgage—July 28, 1857. Mortgage recorded. In the office of Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Waseca, St. T. (now State of Minnesota) in Book "A" of Mortgages on pages 171 and 172 on the ninth day of July A. D. 1857 at 6 o'clock A. M. Description of Mortgage premises: The north-east one-fourth of the south-west quarter and the south-east one-fourth of the north-west quarter and the south-west one-fourth of the north-east quarter and the north-west one-fourth of the south-east quarter of section No. eight (8) in township No. one hundred and seven (107) north, of range No. twenty-three (23) west containing one hundred and sixty acres, and being in Waseca County and Territory (now State) of Minnesota. Amount claimed to be due upon the debt secured by said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty cents (\$276.40) and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted for the recovery of the said mortgaged debt or any part thereof.—And default having been made in the payment of the sum of money claimed to be due as aforesaid.—Notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed and that the said mortgage premises will by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided be sold at public vendue at the front door of the Court House in the town of Wilton, County of Waseca and State of Minnesota on Saturday the twenty-eighth (28) day of November, A. D. 1863 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day to pay and satisfy the amount then due on the aforesaid mortgage debt and the costs and disbursements of said sale. Dated the 15th day of October, A. D. 1863.
JOHN BROWN, Mortgagee.
Geo. A. La Dow, Attorney. 25-74.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Mrs. Magoon

Takes pleasure in saying to the ladies of Owatonna and vicinity that she has received her Fall Stock of

Millinery and Dress Goods.

Consisting in part of

BONNETS,

FEATHERS,

FLOWERS,

RIBBONS,

HATS, latest styles,

BALMORALS,

CLOAKS and

CLOAKINGS.

Also; a great variety of

HOOPS, and new style CORSETS,

together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

Tendering her grateful thanks for past patronage she invites all to call and examine her new stock, at the old stand, Bateholder's Block, Main-st., Fairbault, Minn., October 15th, '63. 25-44.

MORE EXCITEMENT DOWN IN OLMDIST COUNTY.

BLAKE YET REMAINS AT ROCHESTER.

And is now receiving the largest stock of goods of all kinds to be found in the State. We bought from the advance, and are selling at more

DECIDED BARGAINS

than ever before.

Save your Money by Buying Goods

at the One Price, Low Price

Store of J. D. Blake, at

Rochester.

GOODS ARE ADVANCING.

LOSE NO TIME.

SECURE THE BARGAINS

WHILE THEY LAST.

Yours truly, J. D. BLAKE.

Rochester, Minn., Oct. 15th, '63. 25-44.

OUR COUNTRY SAVED!!!

SCOTT & VAIL

Have purchased the Steam Saw Mill, formerly owned by George W. True, and put it in complete repair, and are now prepared to do all kinds of

SAWING

such as Timber Juice and Boards, or anything else under 25 feet in length.

We have come tied with our Saw Mill &

Grist Mill

grinding all kinds of grain for feed at the shortest notice.

We are also prepared to saw LUMBER for Measure, of any width or thickness, at the lowest living rates.

Owatonna, May 14th, 1863. SCOTT & VAIL, 25-4

James Thorpe,

Attorney & Counselor at Law, Owatonna,

Office over Dr. Mearns' Drug Store, on Main street. v123-4.

OWATONNA PLAINDEALER.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Dresser. We notice Mr. Dresser, of the firm of Dresser Brothers, is at home again, who has been east after his second stock of new goods this fall. He expects them to arrive soon.

A man by the name of Anderson. of Dover, had a part of his left hand torn off, while riding a threshing machine when in motion. The accident happened last Tuesday, about four miles south.

W. H. Kelly and D. W. Hume. have brought into town last Friday, some fifteen hundred sheep from the east to sell or let to farmers, in any quantity. This is a fine opportunity for them to stock their farms if they desire.

We invite the youth to read the little story about the bee on our first page, and see if they can not profit by it. If children wish to be handsome and lovely men and women they should spend their childhood days in activity and useful pursuits.

Godey's Lady's Book has just arrived and fully meets our expectation. It is always welcome to every family that peruse its pages, and but few are willing to be without it. The terms are now reduced to old prices, so that all may have it without sacrifice.

Notice is hereby given that on the last Saturday of the present month, I will be at my home and office, in order to examine teachers for the District Schools of this county. I desire teachers to meet me at 9 a. m.

H. CHAPIN, District Examiner.

Call for the best.—When you purchase an article that is cheap, of which but little is used, always call for the best, for the difference in cost between that and an inferior article will be insignificant. Call for De Land's Chemical Razor, and having once procured it you will call for no other. The grocers all have it, or should.

A Successful Merchant.—The successful merchant is always the one who keeps the best class of goods of all kinds, and as many of them are aware of the fact, they keep the *Chemical Razors*, manufactured by D. B. De Land & Co., at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y. For sale by most wholesale and retail dealers in the country.

We are under many obligations to G. W. Grimshaw, of Oak Glen, for the largest and best potatoes we have seen in Steele County, and the sight of them would astonish any eastern farmer. He raised this year on 70 rods of ground, 136 bushels of potatoes. What farmer can beat this? Mr. GRIMSHAW, those mammoth enlarges were delicious and could not be beat for flavor, quality or size.

Our readers will please notice the advertisement of Mrs. MAGDON, of Fairbault, in another column. Her store comprises all kinds of Millinery Goods, Dress Goods, and everything calculated to please the most fastidious. Don't fail to call on her and examine her splendid stock. Ladies will find her agreeable and interesting, and all that may be desired. She is selling goods at the lowest cash figures and of the finest quality.

Public notice is hereby given that the fall session of the Watson County Teachers Institute will be held at the Court House, in Wilton, commencing on the evening of Thursday the 29th inst., at 7 p. m. A general and cordial invitation is hereby extended to the friends of education. Addresses may be expected from individuals from abroad.

ELIZA S. SMITH, P. C.

A. N. Stoughton, Esq., has just completed the Census of this village. There was much care taken to have the number accurate, and no deception used to increase the population, and make it more than it actually was. Mr. STOUGHTON is an old resident of this place, and his statement is as far from the least doubtful. He came in and in fact he had just finished his work, and said the town contained six hundred and three inhabitants.

Improvements in town are going on steadily, and almost every day we see something new about us. Mr. Wadsworth is fitting up his building at the Post Office for more New Goods, which are expected daily. J. O'Brien has a residence building nearly completed. The Presbyterian edifice is progressing favorably, under the supervision of the building committee. A. Towns is erecting a building on Broadway to let. Mr. SAMPSON'S residence is nearly finished, and also Mr. GRIMSHAW'S both being near the Baptist Church. Business of all kinds is in a thriving condition, and has increased more than 25 per cent. within the last six months.

W. Mosier is appointed recruiting officer to raise a Cavalry Company in this and Rice counties. If it can be done this week, it will avoid a draft, which was appointed to come off on the 25th inst., but has been postponed for a few days. This county is deficient 35 men, including the 50 per cent. Now is the time for volunteering, a very large bounty is offered, and should their services not be required more than one year and they, honorably discharged, are entitled to the whole bounty. Is there not patriotism enough in Steele County to raise 24 men to carry on the war, and save the humanity of drafting? The men must and will be raised immediately. If you had rather be forced into the service without a bounty, you can do so, but our advice is to volunteer at once and show your courage and get the bounty.

Scamell & Patterson, MANUFACTURERS of Harness, Saddles, and Carriage Trimmings, done in the latest style, on short notice and for ready pay. Shop at E. S. Scamell's old stand, one door west of Dr. Harsh's Drug Store, on Bridge-st.

Arrival and Departure of Mails, at Owatonna, Minnesota.

Eastern arrives daily at 6 a. m. Departs daily at 7 a. m.

Western to Mankato arrives daily at 12 m. Departs daily at 1 p. m.

Northern arrives daily at 7 p. m. Departs daily at 8 p. m.

Southern via Austin, arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p. m. Departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 a. m.

Southern via Green and Albert Lea, arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3 p. m. Departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p. m.

Western via Waterville, Okla. and St. Peter, arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 m. Departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 p. m.

Northern via Ellwood, Dakota, arrives every Thursday at 3 p. m. Departs every Wednesday at 2 a. m.

W. H. WADSWORTH, P. M.

J. P. Sherman, REPAIRING done to new and kinds of blacksmithing done in modern style and on the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to horse-shoeing. Ready pay is our motto, but all kinds of work taken in pay for work. Shop east of the Post Office on Main-st. Owatonna, Sept. 20.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.—SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

In accordance with an Act entitled "An Act to establish the State Land Office and for other purposes," approved March 10th, 1862, the following parcels or tracts of land will be sold at public auction, at the office of the County Treasurer, in the town of Wilton, county of Watson, on Friday the twentieth day of November, 1863, at 2 o'clock p. m.

LANDS ON WHICH FIFTEEN PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY MUST BE PAID DOWN.

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. val.
16	106	22	5	00	
16	106	22	5	00	
16	106	22	5	00	100 00
16	106	22	5	00	150 00
16	106	22	5	00	100 00
16	106	22	5	00	100 00
16	106	22	5	00	75 00
16	106	22	5	00	75 00
16	106	22	5	00	75 00
16	106	22	5	00	75 00

Woolville.

16	107	22	5	00	50 00
16	107	22	5	00	50 00
16	107	22	5	00	300 00
16	107	22	5	00	150 00
16	107	22	5	00	100 00
16	107	22	5	00	200 00
16	107	22	5	00	50 00
16	107	22	5	00	25 00

Blooming Grove.

16	108	22	5	00	30 00
16	108	22	5	00	50 00
16	108	22	5	00	200 00
16	108	22	5	00	50 00
16	108	22	5	00	15 00
16	108	22	5	00	100 00

Wilton.

16	106	23	5	00	100 00
16	106	23	5	00	100 00
16	106	23	5	00	200 00
16	106	23	5	00	75 00
16	106	23	6	00	
16	106	23	6	00	
16	106	23	6	00	100 00
16	106	23	6	00	25 00
16	106	23	6	00	200 00
16	106	23	6	00	225 00
16	106	23	6	00	50 00
16	106	23	6	00	25 00
16	106	23	6	00	200 00
16	106	23	6	00	125 00
16	106	23	6	00	100 00

St. Marys.

16	107	23	5	00	150 00
16	107	23	5	00	100 00
16	107	23	5	00	50 00
16	107	23	5	00	250 00
16	107	23	5	00	125 00
16	107	23	5	00	100 00
16	107	23	5	00	150 00
16	107	23	5	00	75 00
16	107	23	5	00	100 00
16	107	23	5	00	100 00
16	107	23	5	00	100 00
16	107	23	5	00	100 00
16	107	23	5	00	100 00
16	107	23	5	00	100 00

Isaso.

16	108	23	5	00	25 00
16	108	23	5	00	300 00
16	108	23	5	00	300 00
16	108	23	5	00	150 00
16	108	23	5	00	40 00
16	108	23	5	00	60 00
16	108	23	5	00	60 00
16	108	23	5	00	80 00
16	108	23	5	00	100 00
16	108	23	5	00	100 00
16	108	23	5	00	100 00
16	108	23	5	00	125 00
16	108	23	5	00	200 00

Jaessville.

16	108	24	5	00	200 00
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The balance of the purchase money is payable at once within twenty years, at the option of the purchaser, if interest at seven per cent. per annum is actually paid in advance.

Interest to the first day of June, 1864, must be paid at the time of purchase. Persons purchasing land upon which other parties have made improvements will be required to pay the owner of the same the appraised value of the improvements, one half to be paid at the time of the sale and the balance six months thereafter, with interest at seven per cent. per annum.

In case the person occupying or improving the land has damaged it by the same, the appraised amount of damage will be deducted from his improvement, and who the occupant is the purchaser the damage will be added to the price of the land. No lands will be sold for less than the appraised value.

Purchase money payable in specie and legal tender notes.

CHAS. McILRATH, Commissioner of State Land Office.

W. H. WADSWORTH'S

STOCK OF NEW GOODS, DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS, HAS JUST ARRIVED.

SELLS 'EM CHEAP.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Parker & Watson's National Series, at Publisher's price, and all other School Books used throughout the State.

At **W. H. WADSWORTH'S.**

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Such as Novels, Blank Books, Memorandums, Diaries, &c., &c.

At **W. H. WADSWORTH'S.**

Stationery.

Cap. Legal, Bill, Drawing, Letter and Note paper, of all qualities and prices. Envelopes of various styles. At

W. H. WADSWORTH'S.

Plated Ware & Cutlery.

ELEGANT STYLES.

Can't describe it, but show it to you, at

W. H. WADSWORTH'S.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Combs of all styles, Razors and Razor Strops, Shaving Soaps, Perfumery, &c. Extensive of the finest qualities, Violin Strings and all other articles of similar kinds, at

W. H. WADSWORTH'S.

WALL PAPER

of all styles and prices, and Window Shades, at

W. H. WADSWORTH'S.

JEWELRY,

Gold Pins and Rings, Watch Keys, Trimmings, Locks, etc. Gold Pens, Gold Chain Hooks and Masonic Pins, a fine assortment, at

W. H. WADSWORTH'S.

CLOCKS & WATCHES

of different varieties and prices, at

W. H. WADSWORTH'S.

INKS & INKSTANDS,

a large assortment of both kinds, at

W. H. WADSWORTH'S.

WINONA MARBLEWORKS.

The subscriber would respectfully give notice to the people of Owatonna and elsewhere that he has constantly on hand the largest stock of Foreign and American Marbles ever brought west of Lake Michigan, consisting of all kinds of

LARGE SPIRE MONUMENTS,

SKELETON MONUMENTS,

GRAVE STONES, MANTLES

FURNITURE MARBLE, ETC.,

which he will finish to order in the most approved styles and for the lowest cash price. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to wait till my agent comes around or to write to me, before purchasing elsewhere.

Shop opposite the Court House, Winona, Minn. v1-n17-46.

C. J. ALDRICH.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

J. F. Hanna having lately purchased the entire stock of M. C. Harr, on School Street, is now prepared, to make on short notice, everything in the line of

Cabinet Ware

Great Bargains.

Bureaus, Bedsteads of all kinds, round and square cornered. Extension Tables, Centre Tables, Card Tables and Fall leaf tables.

Low-back Chairs, Windsor Chairs and Split bottom Chairs always on hand or made to order, also a large lot of

Splendid

Cane Seat Chairs shortly expected, all of which we propose to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

COFFINS made on short notice.

N. B.—All work warranted.

Owatonna, May 7th, 1863.

Hoosier Store

HOPKINS & BUSBY

Would say to the citizens of Owatonna and southern Minnesota generally, that they have permanently located in Owatonna, Steele County, Minn., in the general retail

Dry Goods

trade, also will keep

Ready-Made Clothing,

Hats & Shoes,

Hardware,

Crockery,

Groceries,

and in fact everything that should be kept in a store to accommodate the public, and we pledge ourselves to sell goods as cheap as can be bought in Southern Minnesota.

Come one and all, bring your

PRODUCE

for which we will pay the highest market price.

Now is the time to buy your goods cheap.

We are determined not to be undersold by any body and all we ask is for you to give us a call and examine

GOODS AND PRICES

which will satisfy you. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Remember the place.—Store on Broadway, one door west of the Bank House.

HOPKINS & BUSBY.

Owatonna, June 11th 1863.

PEACE

Declared

WITH ALL WHO BUY THEIR

GOODS

For Cash

OF MORFORD & WILLSEY.

The way to make money is to save it and the way to save it is to buy your goods of MORFORD & WILLSEY, where you will find all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS WARE

BOOTS & SHOES

HATS & CATS,

YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

All kinds of grain taken in exchange.

MORFORD & WILLSEY

Owatonna May 21st 63

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing

under the name and firm of **Pepper & Clements**, has this day been dissolved.

Owatonna, October 6th, 1863. [24-31.]

W. M. PEPPER.

Hallo! Mr.,

Have you heard the News?

Pepper & Clements have dissolved

And Wm. Pepper is at his old stand in the

MEAT MARKET BUSINESS

Where he will keep constantly on hand the best quality of Beef and all other kinds of meat. We buy only such.

Beef Cattle

for our market as are of the best quality and can but give entire satisfaction to our customers. We are renovating our Market and are determined not to be surpassed by any other shop of this kind in the country. We have all kinds of

Vegetables

constantly on hand for the comfort and convenience of our patrons, as well as

CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, &c.

All persons wishing of us can have their packages delivered anywhere in town free of charge. We are keeping large quantities of everything in our line and can supply in or out of the county on the shortest notice.

Our Market will be conducted agreeable to the most improved style. All kinds of

WORKING CATTLE, MILCH COWS, &c.

The Owatonna Plaindealer.

VOLUME 1.

OWATONNA, STEELE CO., MINN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

NUMBER 27.

OWATONNA PLAINDEALER.

Published every Thursday evening, at Owatonna, Steele County, Minnesota.

By **L. H. KELLY, M. D., Editor and Prop.**

Office on Bridge Street, fourth door west of County Office Building.

TERMS:—\$1.50 per annum, invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, ten lines, or less, one insertion, 1.00	Each subsequent insertion, .50
One square, one month, 2.00	One square, three months, 4.00
One square, six months, 6.00	One square, one year, 10.00
One quarter column, three months, 10.00	One quarter column, six months, 15.00
One half column, six months, 20.00	One column, six months, 25.00
One fourth column, one year, 20.00	One half column, one year, 30.00
One column, one year, 40.00	Business cards of five lines, or less, one year, 5.00

Legal notices will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line, and must be paid for before publication is given.

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

OWATONNA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

James Thorne, Attorney & Counselor at Law, Owatonna, Minn. Office over Dr. Morhouse's Drug Store, on Main-street. v1n23-24.

W. H. Kinyou, Attorney & Counsellor at Law in all the Courts of this State. Makes Collections. Attends to payment of Taxes, and all business connected with Real Estate. Office 21 door from the Public Square, Bridge Street, Owatonna, Minn. v1n23-24.

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MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Mrs. Magoon

Takes pleasure in saying to the ladies of Owatonna and vicinity that she has received her Fall Stock of

Millinery and Dress Goods.

Consisting in part of

BONNETS,

FEATHERS,

FLOWERS,

RIBBONS,

HATS, latest styles,

BALMORALS,

CLOAKS and

CLOAKINGS.

Also, a great variety of

HOOPS, and new style CORSETS,

together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

Tendering her grateful thanks for past patronage she invites all to call and examine her new stock, at the old stand, Batchelder's Block, Main-st.

Faribault, Minn., October 15th, '63. 25-26.

MORE EXCITEMENT DOWN IN OLNEY COUNTY.

BLAKE YET REMAINS AT ROCHESTER.

And is now receiving the largest stock of goods of all kinds to be found in the State. We bought before the advance, and are selling at more

DECIDED BARGAINS

than ever before.

Save your Money by Buying Goods

at the One Price, Low Price

Store of J. D. Blake, at

Rochester.

GOODS ARE ADVANCING.

LOSE NO TIME.

SECURE THE BARGAINS

WHILE THEY LAST.

Yours truly, J. D. BLAKE.

Rochester, Minn., Oct. 15th, '63. 25-26.

HEINRICH & ZAEISER,

MAIN STREET, FARIBAULT.

SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF BATCHELDER'S BLOCK.

Have just received and opened their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as TEAS, SUGAR, COFFEE, SPICES, &c.

FRUIT, both dried and green.

CONFECTIONARY, of all kinds.

TOBACCO and CIGARS.

PLAIN and FANCY TYPES,

PITTSBURG ALE.

LIQUORS and WINES of all grades and qualities.

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

All kinds of **FARM PRODUCE** Bought and Sold.

N. B.—Mr. Zaeiser is prepared, at short notice, to execute any job in the **GENSMITH or LOCKSMITH** line with neatness and dispatch.

Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed in the past, we hope to merit a continuance of the same by fair and honorable dealing.

September 21st, 1863. v1n22-23.

OUR COUNTRY SAVED!!!

SCOTT & VAIL

Have purchased the **Stann Saw Mill**, formerly owned by George W. True, and put it in complete repair, and are now prepared to do all kinds of

SAWING

such as **Timber Joist and Boards**, or anything else. We have come to our Saw Mill a

Grist Mill

grinding all kinds of grain for feed at the shortest notice.

We are also prepared to saw **LUMBER** for the chances, of any width or thickness, at the lowest rates.

Owatonna, May 11th 1863. SCOTT & VAIL.

FURS!! FURS!! FURS!!

Wanted, for Cash, all kinds of shipping furs, for which the highest market price will be paid, by

JOHN C. HUNTER.

Wilton, October 26th, 1863. 26-27.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the last of September 1863, three calves, described as follows: One spotted or red and white steer; one red steer; both of good size. Also one red heifer, small and rather thin in flesh. The owner is hereby requested to prove this, pay charges, and take them away.

PETER LINNEY.

Woodville, Waconda Co. Oct. 12th, '63. 26-27.

Secretary Chase At Home.

His Speech at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, on the 12th inst.

THE ISSUES OF THE WAR DISCUSSED.

After offering a few remarks of an introductory character, apologizing for his unpreparedness to speak, he went on to say:

We are engaged in a great struggle.

It is a struggle brought upon us by no fault of the people of the United States, and when I say by no fault of the people of the United States, I mean precisely what I say. The laboring masses, the mechanics of the North have had no part in bringing on this war. The non-slaveholders of the South have had no part in bringing on this strife. It is a strife brought on by a conspiracy of the few to rule the many, and it is simply because they were not willing to trust the people with their cause that they went to arms for the purpose of establishing a dominion where they could rule blacks and whites separately from the Federal Government.

That is all there is of the rebellion.

Now, this conspiracy is not a recent affair. Wherever you find an aristocracy in the country, and that aristocracy finds itself oppressed by the people, it goes to war with the people. The difference between our aristocracy and the aristocracies that have warred upon the people in other countries is, that our aristocracy happened to be established in certain portions of the country. They occupied certain States, and therefore it was that, when the time came for the aristocracy to rebel against the democracy, they succeeded first in carrying out of the Union the most aristocratic of all the States—namely, South Carolina; and then South Carolina was followed by the other aristocratic States in succession, until we became involved in this terrible war.

Now when an aristocracy thus wars on the Democracy, especially if that aristocracy be a local aristocracy like ours, there is nothing for it but to meet the challenge which they throw down, or submit to dismemberment. This is the challenge presented to us and you. The question in the West was, shall the aristocracy rule the Mississippi; the question in the East was, shall the aristocracy rule the sea coast down to the Gulf, and the whole country pronounced unanimously: This shall not be. And when they went to war to establish a separate aristocratic Government like the monarchical institutions of the Old World. Then we went to war too.

Now, then, the simple question before us is, is this country worth a war? Are the hopes depending upon the prosperity of American institutions worth enough to justify us in going to war for the nation's life? Is the life of this nation worth enough to justify us in going to war?—Look through the history of man and tell me where you can find a people involved in a struggle for a more noble object than that of preserving a nation's life. We mean to preserve the life of this nation and the integrity of this nation, too; we mean to make it thoroughly impossible in times to come, that a disaffected faction in any part of the country can strike a deadly blow at the vitality of the country. [Cheers.] That is all there is of it, and I have, therefore, no doubt about the issue of this war. I have thought the issue was certain from the beginning; that it was simply a question of endurance. It was a simple question, whether the great masses of the people could continue to struggle to enable the Government to subdue the aristocratic portion and to prevent them from controlling the whole laboring population of the Southern States, white and black. I have no doubt about the result. We shall go on as we have gone on. It may be we cannot go on as fast as we desire. I should have been very glad myself if we could have stricken this rebellion down in the first six months. Sometimes I thought it might have been done, but it has turned out that we could not yet, and the war has gone with varying successes until now. At last we have the positions that are certain to bring success. I suppose all military men will agree that the military occupation of East Tennessee is hereby requested to prove this, pay charges, and take them away.

PETER LINNEY.

gro would come to an end, when the negro could go down toward the Gulf, and find himself free there, and be employed there as a hired laborer?

How many do you think would be left in Ohio to interfere with you or with me? Would not that question be settled? Would not all the heart-burnings that grew out of it come to an end, and with free labor developing the resources of that soil would we not be stronger than ever? And when we add to that the removal of this great element of strife and contention from our country, and freedom everywhere prevailing—a man obliged to work unless his employer will give him honest wages, and every man willing to work to build up the glorious fabric of our prosperity, do you not think we should be economically and politically vastly stronger than we ever have been heretofore? I think, therefore, this rebellion will come to an end, and that we are to have a great nation based upon the universal principle of free labor made homogeneous in all its parts, and capable of playing a mighty part in the drama of human affairs. [Cheers.]

When I look at this, and remember there's a Providence that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may, when I remember there is a Providence that presides over the destinies of nations—and all nations are but dust in the hollow of his hand, to be shaped as he pleases—I feel, even should I be deemed by some superstitious, that God has had a hand in all this business; and out of this great trial of ours is to come forth a free, intelligent, and prosperous nation, based upon one principle, and challenging the admiration of the world. [Cheers.]

Thinking thus I have been laboring in my humble way, to do something toward securing the permanence of a re-constituted republic, and I thought that if labor was to have its just reward, it was necessary to have something in which that reward could be paid, which was substantial and permanent and uniform throughout the whole country. [Loud cheering.] And so I set my poor wits to work, to try to devise a uniform currency for this country. [Great applause.] I would not think much of a uniform currency, if we were not going to have a uniform people. I would not think much of one currency, if we were not going to have one republic; but if we are going to have one republic, based upon free labor, then I want something by which that free labor can be rewarded, and by which that reward shall be as safe as the nation is safe. [Cheers.] I think, gentlemen, that I have done something that, and it will be reward enough for me if at the close of this great struggle, I can think that by constant effort I contributed at all to the progress of our armies, or to the safety and honor and welfare of the country, during that struggle, or after it shall have closed. [Cheers.]

Now, my fellow citizens, I have given you, not a speech, but a rough outline of ideas as they present themselves to my own mind. If I had time, I could, perhaps, put them in a better shape; but I have given them to you as they occurred to me. But the simple question is, whether you believe this is a country worth saving; whether you believe that this Republic is worth restoring; whether you believe that it is well for the world that America shall live; whether you will yourself, do your part? How gloriously you have done it thus far. How readily you have come forward with your resources! How promptly you have sent your sons and brothers to battle! How nobly they have gone! How gloriously they have fought! What undying names they have inscribed upon the roll of their country's history! You have done your part thus far. God bless the army! [Enthusiastic shouts and cheers.] God bless the glorious people who have thus far nobly sustained it. And shame and dishonor to the man whoever he may be, he will refuse by his vote or his voice, to sustain it to-morrow. [Loud cheers.]

My fellow citizens, the whole world will look upon you. Why, hardly a number of the London Times comes out, in which there is not an article about the success of Mr. Vallandigham, and the assurance of the termination of this struggle in the separation of these States. Hardly a paper comes out in Paris that has not something about this same thing; and the Russians, too, who are gathering upon our coast to keep the vessels in a convenient place, if they are needed—everywhere they are looking to you. They want to know whether you will stand firm; whether Ohio is to give her voice for the Union; whether Ohio will stand by her troops in the field; whether Ohio will remember the glorious and honorable men who have fallen. I feel sure everything that you can do will be done to-morrow, and I should feel as if I

should be insulting you by an exhortation. You know, just as well as I do, the mighty issues that hang upon your vote. You will do your duty; I am sure of it; and when to-morrow's sun goes down, it will go down upon a people resolved to free themselves, and to maintain the freedom and unity of this Government.

OWATONNA PLAINDEALER.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET.

For Governor,
STEPHEN MILLER
of Stearns County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
of Fillmore County.

For Secretary of State,
DAVID B. AKELY,
of Olmsted County.

For Auditor of State,
CHARLES MILLER,
of Nicollet County.

For State Treasurer,
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
of Washington County.

For Attorney General,
GORDON E. COLE
of Rice County.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GEORGE F. POTTER
of Houston County.

Steele County Republican Nominations.
For State Senator—16th Dist.—**F. J. STEVENS**,
For Treasurer—**B. F. MELVIN**.

Waseca Republican Nominations.
Representative—**P. WOODRUFF**,
Treasurer—**P. C. BAILEY**,
Sheriff—**B. L. WHIPPLE**,
Register of Deeds—**T. PUTNAM**,
County Attorney—**J. E. CHILDS**,
Court Commissioner—**J. E. CHILDS**,
Surveyor—**H. G. MOSHER**,
Judge of Probate—**H. D. BALDWIN**,
Coroner—**W. S. BAKER**.

Thursday, Nov. 26th, to be set apart as a Day of National Thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States of America:
A Proclamation.

The year that is drawing towards its close has been filled with the blessings of faithful fields and healthful skies. To these counties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the sources from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict; while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

A needful diversion of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the National defense, has not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines as well of iron and coal as the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom.

No human council hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath never lessened nor broken his mercy.

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayers to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens; and I recommend to them that, while offering up the aspirations justly due Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity and union.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty eighth.

A. LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A good double barrel shot gun for sale cheap for cash. Enquire at this Office.

ELECTION.

Before the issue of another number of the PLAINDEALER, our readers will be called upon to exercise the right of suffrage. Next Tuesday, the 31st day of November, is the day designated for election throughout the State, for all its State Officers.

Loyal men, are you prepared for the contest? If not you have but a few more days for preparation to meet your enemies, and no time should be lost in organizing your forces in every precinct, and see that every man is at the polls and deposits his vote. If you have any desire to encourage the soldiers in the army, go and cast your vote for the men that are not only pledged but are anxious to afford them all needful comfort. In these times the man that is so penurious and selfish that he cannot give one day in a year to work for his country's good, and the glory of its name, is unworthy of the name of Freeman.

The Copperheads throughout the State will see to it that every vote is cast, on their side, not for the purpose of carrying the State, but to feel their strength and swell their numbers to its utmost extent, that it may tell in the approaching Presidential campaign, and cannot you work for the cause of humanity with as much ardor and zeal as your opponents, who are trying to sap the foundation of universal liberty?

If every loyal man will go and vote next Tuesday against the Copperhead candidates, we shall have a majority that will overwhelm them and silence their Quaker guns for all time to come. Merchants should close their stores, mechanics their shops, and laboring men leave their usual avocations, and all rally to the ballot box and deposit their votes for the Union candidates, and their country's honor. Then when the grim messenger "death" shall call for you, you can say down upon your couch to die, with a consciousness that you have done one act commendable to God and which is calculated to elevate the race of man, which Infinite Wisdom has planned upon the earth.

See to it then, that all is right, and an overwhelming victory will crown your labors.

HYPOCRISY.

We are credibly informed that a certain person who figured for office at our last Republican Convention, became disaffected because he did not succeed in getting a nomination, and is now slowly at work on the opposite side, and endeavoring to defeat some of the Republican candidates. If this be true we cannot conceive of no baser act, and merits the condemnation of every true Republican. Any person that will go into a Convention and try to get a nomination, and failing to receive it from the hands of the delegates and then turns about and uses his influence for the purpose of electing a Democrat, who is no better man than the one nominated by his Convention, has laid himself on the shelf for all time to come, and the people will remember him only with disgust and detestation.

We have known a few such instances, but they all made their own record, and have gone to their political graves. Such men are not to be trusted in any place and are sure to feel the frown and indignation of a virtuous and patriotic people. If any person in this section is taking such a course we kindly admonish him to beware, and if you persist in such a course, it does not need the spirit of prophecy to predict that your political damnation is sure. No honest man can ever consistently support you for any office let it be ever so small, be careful then not to pursue the traitor's trail, it will lead you to everlasting infamy and disgrace and can be despised by all mankind.

COMMUNICATION.

STEVENS, ALA., Oct. 18th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—The rainy season of this country seems to have fairly set in, and for the past ten days we have had nothing but rain and mud, rendering locomotion decidedly unpleasant, if not dangerous for man and beast. The soil is a red clay and the moment the foot comes in contact with the earth it becomes loaded with this abominable substance which accumulates at every step until one feels assume the ponderous proportions of an elephant, and it sticks closer than a "poor relation." Government trains come in loaded and clogged with this red plaster, drivers are besmeared from head to foot, and mules become hopelessly engulfed in its treacherous embrace, and yet they tell us this is but the beginning, that we may expect at least four months of this delightful conglomeration, and if this be so, which I have no reason to doubt, give me a Minnesota winter every time.

Matters at the front are very quiet at present, and with the exception of some

chagres and consolidations of Divisions and Corps, a few promotions, etc., there has been nothing to relieve the monotony of camp life. The cavalry raid in our rear resulted in interrupting travel for three days, during which we have no mails, and Commissary Stores disappeared like a "white frost in a June morning," and the piles of "hard-tack" melted with wonderful rapidity, but communication is again established, and Gen. Hooker has placed sufficient force along the line to keep all "rebel-raiders" at a respectable distance, in fact their last attack was almost a total failure, and Wheeler and his gang of "bush-whackers" found themselves very much in the position of the man who drew the elephant in the lottery, they had got a "big thing," but immediately found themselves in a very tight place, with a heavy force of cavalry close upon them, a long stretch of country between them and the Tennessee River, and their flight seriously encumbered by a train of 150 wagons, which the day before they had captured from our supply train while crossing the mountains to Chattanooga, all of which they were obliged, very ingloriously, to abandon, but Gen. Mitchell, not willing to let them off thus, charged upon them from all sides, killing and capturing nearly one-half of their number, terminating nearly as disastrously to the rebels as did John Morgan's raid into Indiana, and I hardly think they will attempt it again.

It is impossible to tell what will be the next move of our army or that of the enemy, but that stirring events are close at hand there can be no doubt, for Gen. Rosecrans' indomitable energy will not long allow him to remain idle in his fortifications around Chattanooga, notwithstanding his position is believed to be impregnable, but he has started for Rome, Ga., and he will go there as sure as the sun rises and sets, and that as soon as he is satisfied that his communications with the rear are sufficiently guarded to warrant an advance, until then the people must "watch and pray."

E. W. C.

From the Tenth Minnesota.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18th, 1863.

DEAR PLAINDEALER:—In accordance with my promise I sit down to inform you and the hundreds of anxious ones at home of the whereabouts and whatabouts of Co. A, of the 10th regiment.

We assembled at Winona in pursuance with the gracious order which gave us a brief respite from the cares and toils and dangers of a soldier's life, and permitted us for a few days to enjoy the society of those we love, and for whom we go forth to fight, and I can assure you it is no idle curiosity that leads an American citizen to leave the home he loves, with all its joys and sorrows, lights and shadows and take the chances of a homicidal war. But I have been pleased with the many fortitude, with the true nobility of soul, I have seen displayed by the officers and men of the "Steele County Guards," for who can tell of the deep turbulent emotions which dart across the soul of the patriot soldier as he winds his way from all he holds dear and sacred, to the field of carnage and death, while he looks up with loves great golden clasp in the inner temple, the love which he would not exchange for life and all its other joys.

We would have had a very pleasant trip down the Mississippi to Dunleith had the men been provided with more comfortable places to sleep, but as the weather was warm there was very little suffering until we took the cars at Dunleith, and then the men were crowded into box cars that smelled worse than a second hand wedding, and that without any convenience or accommodation whatever, and they were hungry and tired and disgusted with the treatment, and I can assure you it was a just indignation, for I fail to see the policy in treating men like so many cattle, or sheep, or hogs, and just so long a government continues to treat her soldiers in that way, just so long will the walls of indignation and contempt for officials, wash and break around the altar, upon whose shrine they have cast their all.

This St. Louis is a big town, big houses, big men, big military works and big everything except streets, and they are narrow enough for the ransomed of the Lord to walk in, or the minions of the Devil either, but they could not pass unless the latter were drunk, or had the blind staggering. But the place is good enough for the people in it, and the streets are plenty good enough for Secesh bushwhackers to walk in, and they do walk in them, as the city and country is full of them, you can see their small heads, gunt bellys, and legs looking like consumptive rakes, shrunk into Exl skins, pointing for every place where they can get the "extract of Com," or concentrated treason.

Col. Jennison, the Kansas Jayhawker,

spoke here night before last to a crowded house and held them fast for one hour and a half with his ultra notions that come trembling out of him just as a well planted fuse tosses out great blocks of rough marble from its mountain bed, to beautify and adorn the world, after the master's hand has broken off its corners and polished its surface.

To-night we received orders to march to-morrow for Louisville, and whether we are going there to do Provost Guard duty, or whether we are to be sent to the Army of the Cumberland I do not know, but in either case the 10th regiment will faithfully discharge her duty to Minnesota and the Union.

Every soldier is tired of the war and longs for peace and home and friends, but at the same time no soldier is willing to lay down his arms, at the cost of an ignominious peace, no soldier is willing to see this old Union broken in two, and torn by traitor's hands, while amid the wild storm of contending factions amid which home and friends would be lost and States would be seen dashing against States, in terrible confusion, and an abandoned republic would go reeling backwards into anarchy. No, No, the more I talk with, and see of our soldiers, the more is my confidence strengthened in the great doctrine that the inherent rights of man must and will prevail, that that old Constitution which has towered so long above the political storms which have swept over land. Aye! that old Constitution will still stand, like some bold mountain in the midst of angry seas around whose base the floods of sectional strife have ever washed in vain, and around whose apex the thunders of ten thousand hurricanes may rattle, yet it stands, unmoved, unmovable and secure.

Yours truly, ANKER.

Farragut Bound for Charleston.

From information that has come to our knowledge, as well as from indications that are sufficiently apparent in naval circles, there seems to be no doubt that Admiral Farragut will leave this city within a very brief period, to take command of our naval forces off Charleston. The gallant hero himself makes no secret that he expects to be ordered to sea at any moment, and he intimates that he may be unable to accompany the Russian Admiral to Baltimore on that account. His appointment to this command will give universal satisfaction to our citizens, and inspire our forces off Charleston with renewed confidence and energy. The rumors of the estrangement between General Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren, may be untrue as they have been represented, but it is useless to deny that the complaints from the army of the inactivity of the navy are loud and deep, and that the latter is freely censured, and is very far from being popular in either of the service. On the other hand, Admiral Farragut's name is a tower of strength, and both soldiers and sailors believe that the hero of New Orleans is destined to add Charleston to his laurels.

LATEST NEWS.

St. Louis, Oct. 20.

Gen. Schofield issued an order relieving Gen. McNeil of the command of the District of South-west Missouri and placing him in command of the District of the frontier, vice Gen. Blunt who is ordered to report at Leavenworth.

Gen. Sanborn takes command of South-west Missouri, and Gen. Ewing the District of the border, extended so as to embrace the entire State of Kansas.

The steamers Anglo Saxon and sunny side, with 250 bales cotton, arrived yesterday.

Washington, Oct. 21.

A Committee of wealthy slaveholders called upon the President to-day, to protest against sending negro soldiers into St. Mary's county, Md., to enlist slaves from off plantations. The President replied so far as sending them was concerned might be modified and white soldiers sent; but so far as the negroes were concerned, the Government must have all the slaves in Maryland and the border States for military purposes.

The message which the President sent to Gen. Mead last Saturday deserves to be recorded as a part of the history of the campaign now drawing to a close. Mr. Lincoln told General Mead he must find and fight the enemy at once, that if he won a victory he should have all the glory, and that if he were defeated he himself would be Commander-in-Chief, assume the responsibility.

New York, Oct.

The bark Uria, from the Cape of Good Hope, August 8th and Helena September 11th, has arrived here, and reports the bark Sea Bird, of Boston, was captured by the Alabama in sight of the harbor of Table Bay. She also reports the cap-

ture of the bark Uria F. Schruobark, of Boston. The Florida and Tuscaloosa were cruising on the coast.

Semmes had declared he would hang Capt. Cooper of the Uria, for flying the stars and stripes while anchored near the Alabama.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.

The rebels attacked Col. Woltord yesterday beyond Philadelphia, Tenn., and captured his battery of mounted howitzers and a portion of his wagon train.

Our loss is about 100. We took about the same number of prisoners, and drove the enemy back beyond Philadelphia to-day. Whether this is a raid or a movement in force upon Burnside is unknown.

We still hold our ground in the Northeast part of the State. Loyal Unionists are flocking to Burnside's standard faster than they can be armed.

The greatest activity prevails in military circles.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 22.

Gen. McPherson on the 15th came up with the enemy near Canton, Mississippi. After a short fight the enemy retreated, leaving 200 prisoners in our hands. McPherson occupies Canton.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26, 1863.

General Rosecrans arrived about 11 this morning and was escorted to the Burnett House by an immense crowd of citizens. He was enthusiastically welcomed throughout the entire line of march.

Judge Storer introduced him to the assemblage. He said his fellow citizens of Cincinnati appreciated the work he had accomplished for the country, and assured him of their unwavering confidence. While he has never disappointed his native State the State has never forgotten him. Alluding to his removal from the army of the Cumberland he said the country required the records upon which that action was based.

General Rosecrans returned thanks for the respect which this public reception implied. While he felt flattered by it, he could not forget that the fear of the people does not go out to individuals alone; it is the principle for which we are contending. It is the struggle for free life that produces such assemblies. He asked the people never to forget their duty to the Government whatever might occur to individuals.

As to the question as to how he had been used, he desired to leave that for future time to answer.

Some friends of mine in New York, he said, are very solicitous about my health. The Army of the Cumberland think I am well enough and so do I. As for the quantity of opium, I have consulted my druggist in New York and Washington.

Gov. Swift has appointed MARTIN WILLIAMS Quartermaster of the new cavalry regiment. MR. WILLIAMS is now Quartermaster Sergeant of the Ninth Regiment, and was formerly editor of the St. Peter Tribune. He is in every respect suited to the position, and we are glad he has got it.

Bryant Stratton & Co's
Commercial College
LOCATED IN MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
ON Wisconsin St., in Young's Block—entrance first stairway west of the Post Office. The other colleges of the chain are located in New York City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Providence, Portland, Albany, Troy, Toronto, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis. Scholarships issued by the Milwaukee College are good throughout the entire chain of Colleges for unlimited time.

The design of these Colleges is to qualify both sexes for book-keepers and the correct management of business affairs. Our system of Penmanship is the famous "Spencerian." Life Scholarship good in fourteen Colleges, \$25, \$40 and \$50. Works on Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic and Penmanship supplied to learners, teachers and the trade. Also Spencerian Steel and Gold Pens. Mr. R. C. Spencer is Resident Principal of the Milwaukee College.

For further information please to call at the College, or send for circulars and letters of explanation. (Send two letter stamps.) Address: BRYANT, STRATTON & SPENCER, 27-37.

THE LATEST NEWS.

J. B. CROOKER & BRO.

would respectfully announce to the public generally that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

such as **BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, PRINTS**, and all kinds of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS & CAIS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

all of which they are selling as low as at any other place in the country, and will not be undersold by any dealer in their line. Call and examine their stock, as no charges are made for showing goods.—Custom made

BOOTS & SHOES

constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice. We say to the farmers bring on your

GRAIN

and other productions and we will give you more goods for them than you can get for cash in any other place. Remember the place, one door east of the County Office Building, on Bridge-street.

CROOKER & BROTHER.
Owatonna, Oct. 29th, 1863. 27-47.

OWATONNA PLAINDEALER.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

USE CAUTION.—In calling for that excellent Saleratus, Deland & Co's Chemical, be sure you get what you call for, as in consequence of its success there are many imitations in the market. It is better than soda.

The Germans are to have a ball in town next Friday evening, and a supper prepared by T. G. PATCH, of the Europa House. Everybody seems to know where to go to agreeably entertained, and get the full pay for their money.

Wild geese and ducks are flying in almost every direction. They are very numerous about the small lakes, and they are found in large quantities on farms near the town. Sportsmen will have but a few more days to hunt them as they appear about to be moving south.

The Baptist Society have been holding a protracted meeting in town for about two weeks. A deep and anxious feeling prevails throughout the church for the salvation of the impenitent. We hope much good may be done before its close, and many be led to rejoice in the promises of God.

Mrs. J. F. HANNA is receiving a variety of fancy Millinery Goods, and is prepared to sell them on reasonable terms. Any lady desiring anything in her line will find it to their advantage to give her a call. Her terms are ready pay and prices low.

Do all the people know that there is a new Grocery Store in town? If not they can find out by reading the advertisement of WILLIAMS & BIFIELD in this week. They have a good assortment of Groceries and everything the way to build up a town is to patronize all new concerns that are doing a legitimate business.

Take notice, that some towns have not yet got their election blanks. They are at the Auditor's office, and every town should be supplied before election. All you have to do is to come or send after them. If you do not have them you may lose the vote of your town through negligence. See to it Republicans.

We may expect a Railroad soon. Two locomotives have arrived and come in collision a day or two since on Cedar Creek, about eight miles from town. One of the locomotives was thrown from the track, and had the "Cow Catcher" broken in. It cost about \$25 for repairs, but at first it was considerably more. We may look for similar occurrences, as we improve in railroad enterprise.

We call the attention of our readers to Messrs. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO's advertisement in another column. This Commercial College has a wide spread reputation, and a branch has been established in Milwaukee and in different parts of the United States. It is one of the best institutions for young men (who desire a thorough knowledge of business) in the country.

We are under many obligations to Mr. DEXTER for a sack of the finest and best flour we have seen since we have been in Owatonna. It came in the right time, and fully appreciated. If his goods which will be here on Saturday, are as good as his flour, he will be sure to start the third time in two or three weeks after another sack. Such goods as he keeps will always sell.

Our readers will not fail to observe the advertisement of J. B. CHAMBERLAIN & BROTHER. They are doing a thriving business and selling goods for very low profit. You will find them always accommodating and agreeable, and transacting all their business in an honest and gentlemanly manner. Such firms are commendable to the public, and will never fail to have their share of patronage.

WAR HAS ITS TRIUMPHS, SO HAS PEACE.—While the armies of the Union were winning brilliant victories, the *Plaindealer* was enjoying a series of uninterrupted triumphs over the popular aversion to all saleratus, because the common kind in use were found to be destructive. Science had demonstrated that the *Chemical Saleratus* was not only pure in its nature, but rendered it its effect, producing better bread and biscuits than any other kind of saleratus or soda known.

Have you seen the "Iron-clad Monitor" that came into town a few days ago? If not you can do so by calling at the Post Office. It is perfect and its purchase and its terms are as natural as a thought. It is by the water, and the whole vessel is moved by its own machinery. Besides this W. H. WADSWORTH has many other curious toys to delight and interest the young. Children should always have their home made more interesting than any other place and parents should strive to make it so by getting such things for them that will be pleasing and interesting.

Owing to the high price of all printing material and wages of compositors, we are compelled to raise the price of all legal advertisements. The *St. Paul Press*, and all other papers in that city, have fixed the price of legal notices to 75 cts. a folio for the first insertion, and 50 cts. for each subsequent one. If they cannot do it for a less sum, with the large amount of bona fide patronage, it could not be reasonably expected that a country paper with but a small amount of home patronage could do it for a less sum, and hereafter we shall be governed by their prices, viz: 75 cts. a folio for the first insertion, and 50 cts. for each insertion thereafter. Self protection compels us to take this course and every person wishing their newspaper should be published in this town, will most cheerfully concur with us in the position we have taken, and feel it their duty to give it a living patronage.

Barber House.—This house is centrally and beautifully situated on the north side of the Public Square, with the best accommodations for man and beast. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

J. HANSEN.—WATCH & CLOCK Repairer, Jeweler, &c., at Wadsworth's Store, Main Street, Owatonna. All work executed with dispatch, and warranted to perform.

Arrival and Departure of Mails, at Owatonna, Minnesota.
 Eastern arrives daily at 6 A. M. Departs daily at 1 P. M.
 Western to Mankato arrives daily at 12 M. Departs daily at 7 A. M.
 Southern arrives daily at 7 P. M. Departs daily at 4 A. M.
 Southern via Austin, arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. Departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3 P. M. Departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M.
 Southern via Geneva and Albert Lea, arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3 P. M. Departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M.
 Southern via Ellsworth, Dodge City to Fairbault, arrives every Thursday at 3 P. M. Departs every Wednesday at 9 A. M.
 W. H. WADSWORTH, P. M.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.—SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

In accordance with an Act entitled "An Act to establish the State Land Office and for other purposes," approved March 10th, 1862, the following parcels or tracts of land will be sold at public auction, at the office of the County Treasurer, in the town of Wilton, county of Wadena, on Friday the twentieth day of November, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LANDS ON WHICH FIFTEEN PER CENT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY MUST BE PAID DOWN.

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
ne ne	16	106	22	\$5 00	
sw ne	16	106	22	5 00	
ne ne	16	106	22	5 00	100 00
sw ne	16	106	22	5 00	100 00
ne ne	16	106	22	5 00	100 00
sw ne	16	106	22	5 00	100 00
ne ne	16	106	22	5 00	75 00
sw ne	16	106	22	5 00	75 00
ne ne	16	106	22	5 00	75 00
sw ne	16	106	22	5 00	75 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
se sw	16	107	22	\$5 00	50 00
sw sw	16	107	22	5 00	50 00
se ne	36	107	22	5 00	300 00
sw ne	36	107	22	5 00	150 00
se ne	36	107	22	5 00	100 00
sw ne	36	107	22	5 00	100 00
se ne	36	107	22	5 00	250 00
sw ne	36	107	22	5 00	25 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
ne ne	16	108	22	\$5 00	50 00
sw ne	16	108	22	5 00	50 00
ne ne	16	108	22	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	22	5 00	200 00
ne ne	16	108	22	5 00	50 00
sw ne	16	108	22	5 00	15 00
ne ne	16	108	22	5 00	100 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
ne ne	16	106	23	\$5 00	100 00
sw ne	16	106	23	5 00	100 00
ne ne	16	106	23	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	106	23	5 00	200 00
ne ne	16	106	23	5 00	75 00
sw ne	16	106	23	5 00	75 00
ne ne	36	106	23	5 00	100 00
sw ne	36	106	23	5 00	25 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
se ne	36	106	23	5 00	25 00
sw ne	36	106	23	5 00	25 00
se ne	36	106	23	5 00	25 00
sw ne	36	106	23	5 00	25 00
se ne	36	106	23	5 00	25 00
sw ne	36	106	23	5 00	25 00
se ne	36	106	23	5 00	25 00
sw ne	36	106	23	5 00	25 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
se ne	16	107	23	\$5 00	150 00
sw ne	16	107	23	5 00	100 00
se ne	16	107	23	5 00	50 00
sw ne	16	107	23	5 00	250 00
se ne	36	107	23	5 00	125 00
sw ne	36	107	23	5 00	250 00
se ne	36	107	23	5 00	150 00
sw ne	36	107	23	5 00	150 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
se ne	36	107	23	5 00	75 00
sw ne	36	107	23	5 00	75 00
se ne	36	107	23	5 00	100 00
sw ne	36	107	23	5 00	100 00
se ne	36	107	23	5 00	100 00
sw ne	36	107	23	5 00	100 00
se ne	36	107	23	5 00	100 00
sw ne	36	107	23	5 00	100 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
se ne	16	108	23	\$5 00	50 00
sw ne	16	108	23	5 00	50 00
se ne	16	108	23	5 00	300 00
sw ne	16	108	23	5 00	150 00
se ne	36	108	23	5 00	40 00
sw ne	36	108	23	5 00	60 00
se ne	36	108	23	5 00	80 00
sw ne	36	108	23	5 00	100 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
se ne	36	108	23	5 00	125 00
sw ne	36	108	23	5 00	200 00
se ne	36	108	23	5 00	200 00
sw ne	36	108	23	5 00	200 00
se ne	36	108	23	5 00	200 00
sw ne	36	108	23	5 00	200 00
se ne	36	108	23	5 00	200 00
sw ne	36	108	23	5 00	200 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
se ne	16	108	24	\$5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
se ne	16	108	24	\$5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
se ne	16	108	24	\$5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
se ne	16	108	24	\$5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
se ne	16	108	24	\$5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
se ne	16	108	24	\$5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
se ne	16	108	24	\$5 00	200 00
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se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
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se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
se ne	16	108	24	\$5 00	200 00
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se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00

Part of sec.	sec.	T.	R.	Ap. val. per acre.	Ap. val. impr. vts.
se ne	16	108	24	\$5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
se ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00
sw ne	16	108	24	5 00	200 00

ME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the last of September 1893, three calves, described as follows: One spotted or roan and white; one red steer: both of good size. Also one heifer, small and rather thin in flesh. The owner hereby requested to prove title, pay charges, and take them away.

PETER LINSEY.

